

SENATE.

MONDAY, March 30, 1908.

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. EDWARD E. HALE.

The Journal of the proceedings of Friday last was read and approved.

SENATOR FROM VERMONT.

Mr. DILLINGHAM. Mr. President, I beg leave to present the credentials of Hon. John W. Stewart, appointed by the governor of Vermont a Senator from that State in the Senate of the United States to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the late Senator Redfield Proctor. I ask that the credentials be read and placed on file.

The credentials of John W. Stewart, appointed by the governor of the State of Vermont a Senator from that State to fill, until the next meeting of the legislature thereof, the vacancy caused by the death of Redfield Proctor in the term ending March 3, 1911, were read and ordered to be filed.

Mr. DILLINGHAM. The Senator appointed is present in the Chamber and ready to take the oath of office.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator appointed will present himself at the Vice-President's desk and take the oath prescribed by law.

Mr. Stewart was escorted to the Vice-President's desk by Mr. DILLINGHAM, and the oath prescribed by law having been administered to him, he took his seat in the Senate.

FRENCH SPOILATION CLAIMS.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting the conclusions of fact and of law filed under the act of January 20, 1885, in the French spoliation claims set out in the annexed findings by the court relating to the vessel sloop *Hiram*, Pardon Sheldon, master, which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed.

FINDINGS OF THE COURT OF CLAIMS.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a certified copy of the findings of fact filed by the court in the cause of *The City of Nashville v. United States*, which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Court of Claims and ordered to be printed.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. W. J. BROWNING, its Chief Clerk, announced that the House had passed the bill (S. 5589) granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the civil war and certain widows and dependent relatives of such soldiers and sailors, with an amendment, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

The message also announced that the House had passed the following bills, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate:

H. R. 19463. An act granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the civil war and certain widows and dependent relatives of such soldiers and sailors;

H. R. 19475. An act granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the Regular Army and Navy, and certain soldiers and sailors of wars other than the civil war, and to widows and dependent relatives of such soldiers and sailors;

H. R. 19737. An act granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the civil war and certain widows and dependent relatives of such soldiers and sailors; and

H. R. 19863. An act granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the Regular Army and Navy and certain soldiers and sailors of wars other than the civil war, and to widows and dependent relatives of such soldiers and sailors.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED.

The message further announced that the Speaker of the House had signed the following enrolled bills, and they were thereupon signed by the Vice-President:

H. R. 13077. An act to authorize the Secretary of War to furnish four condemned brass cannon and cannon balls to the Confederate Monument Association, at Franklin, Tenn.; and

H. R. 17053. An act to validate certain acts of the thirty-seventh legislative assembly of the Territory of New Mexico.

TENNESSEE RIVER BRIDGE.

Mr. McCREARY. I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill (H. R. 18616) to authorize the Cairo and Norfolk Railroad Company to construct a bridge

across the Tennessee River. The company is very anxious to have the bill passed. It has already passed the House and been reported from the Committee on Commerce of the Senate.

The Secretary read the bill.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill just read?

Mr. GALLINGER. I will not object to this bill, but after it has been considered I shall ask for the regular order, which is morning business.

There being no objection, the bill was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

CUMBERLAND RIVER BRIDGES.

Mr. McCREARY. I will say to the Senator from New Hampshire that the same railroad company want, as soon as practicable, to construct bridges across the Cumberland River.

Mr. GALLINGER. Let the bill be passed quickly then.

Mr. McCREARY. I ask unanimous consent for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 18615) to authorize the Cairo and Norfolk Railroad Company to construct bridges across the Cumberland River.

The Secretary read the bill, and, there being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to its consideration.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

CONFEDERATED BANDS OF UTE INDIANS IN COLORADO.

Mr. TELLER. Some days ago the bill (S. 5038) for the relief of the White River Utes, the Southern Utes, the Uncompahgre Utes, the Tabeguache, Muache, Capote, Weeminuche, Yampa, Grand River, and Uinta bands of Ute Indians, known also as the Confederated Bands of Ute Indians of Colorado, was reached on the Calendar and was read, but because of the absence of the senior Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE] I did not call for a vote upon it. The senior Senator has since returned and assures me that he does not care to intervene with the bill. So I ask that it be taken up and put on its passage.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

Mr. GALLINGER. Now, I demand the regular order.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

The VICE-PRESIDENT presented a concurrent resolution of the thirty-second general assembly of the State of Iowa, which was referred to the Committee on Pensions and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATE OF IOWA,
SECRETARY OF STATE.

I, W. C. Hayward, secretary of state of the State of Iowa, do hereby certify that the attached instrument of writing is a true and correct copy of concurrent resolution of the thirty-second general assembly of the State of Iowa, making application to the Congress of the United States, requesting that the surviving members of the military organization known as the "Iowa Northern Border Brigade" be given the same rights and privileges for pension as given officers and soldiers of the civil war, as the same appears of record in this office.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of the secretary of state of the State of Iowa.

Done at Des Moines, the capital of the State, March 25, 1908.

[SEAL.]

W. C. HAYWARD.

Secretary of State.

Concurrent resolution of the thirty-second general assembly of the State of Iowa, making application to the Congress of the United States, requesting that the surviving members of the military organization known as the "Iowa Northern Border Brigade" be given the same rights and privileges for pension as given officers and soldiers of the civil war.

Whereas the military organization known as the "Iowa Northern Border Brigade" having performed service which the United States Government troops had previously performed in protecting the settlers upon the northern borders of the State of Iowa at a time during the civil war when the Government did not have the troops to spare for such service; and

Whereas the above-named military organization was not regularly mustered into the service of the United States: Therefore, be it

Resolved by the house (the senate concurring):

SECTION 1. That the Congress of the United States be, and is hereby, requested to enact such legislation as will place the surviving members of the Iowa Northern Border Brigade, who rendered active service in protecting settlers against Indian depredations, in the same position as applicants for pensions from the General Government as though they had been regularly mustered into the service of the United States.

SEC. 2. That this resolution, duly authenticated, shall be delivered to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States, with the request that the same shall be placed before the said Senate and House.

Adopted April 6, A. D. 1907.

The VICE-PRESIDENT presented a petition of the Commercial Club of Muscatine, Iowa, and a petition of the city council of Burlington, Iowa, praying that an annual appropriation of

\$2,000,000 be made for the improvement of the upper Mississippi River, which were referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also presented a memorial of Detroit Post, No. 384, Department of Michigan, Grand Army of the Republic, of Detroit, Mich., remonstrating against the enactment of legislation proposing to abolish certain pension agencies throughout the country, which was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also presented a petition of the Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas, praying that an appropriation of \$300,000 be made for the eradication of the fever tick, which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

He also presented a petition of the Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas, praying for the enactment of legislation requiring railroads to provide prompt and sufficient facilities for the transportation of live stock, etc., which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

He also presented a resolution adopted at the thirty-second annual convention of the Cattle Raisers' Association, held at San Antonio, Tex., favoring the present animal and meat inspection laws and recommending a continuance of the same, which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

He also presented a petition of the Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas, praying for the enactment of legislation to prohibit any railroad company from advancing interstate rates, fares, and charges, except upon the approval of the Interstate Commerce Commission, which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

He also presented a petition of the Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas, praying for the enactment of legislation providing for the leasing of sufficient of the public lands of the United States to stockmen to enable them to conduct their business successfully, which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

He also presented a petition of the Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas, praying for a favorable consideration of a maximum and minimum tariff so as to afford to the live-stock raisers and farmers of the country a more extended market for live stock, its products, and other farm products, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented memorials of sundry organizations of Texas, California, New York, Wisconsin, Iowa, Colorado, Pennsylvania, Montana, Michigan, Missouri, Illinois, Ohio, New Jersey, Georgia, Minnesota, Massachusetts, Kentucky, and Florida, remonstrating against the enactment of legislation to regulate the interstate transportation of intoxicating liquors, which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. NELSON presented a petition of the Commercial Club of Duluth, Minn., praying that an appropriation be made for the improvement of the harbor at that place, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also presented a petition of sundry citizens of Wayzata, Minn., praying for the passage of the so-called "rural parcels-post bill," which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also presented a petition of Local Branch No. 23, United National Association of Post-Office Clerks, of St. Paul, Minn., praying for the adoption of the so-called "Crane amendment" to the post-office appropriation bill relative to the promotion of post-office clerks, which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

Mr. GALLINGER presented a memorial of the New England Shoe and Leather Association, of Boston, Mass., remonstrating against the enactment of legislation limiting the hours of daily service of laborers and mechanics employed upon work done for the United States or for any Territory or the District of Columbia, which was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

He also presented a petition of the Christian Endeavor Society of the Congregational Church of Plainfield, N. J., praying for the enactment of legislation to prohibit the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors in the District of Columbia, which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

He also presented memorials of sundry citizens of Oregon, California, Wyoming, Tennessee, South Carolina, Idaho, New York, Wisconsin, Nebraska, Washington, Arkansas, Illinois, and the District of Columbia, remonstrating against the enactment of legislation to protect the first day of the week as a day of rest in the District of Columbia, which were referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. CULLOM presented a petition of sundry citizens of Rock Island County, Ill., praying for the passage of the so-called "parcels-post bill," which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also presented memorials of the Celtic Literary Association, of North Attleboro, Mass.; the Shamrock Club, of New York City, N. Y.; the St. Patrick's Alliance, of Passaic, N. J., and of sundry citizens of Delta, Mich., remonstrating against the ratification of the pending arbitration treaty between the United States and Great Britain, which were referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. WETMORE presented a memorial of the Rhode Island Woman Suffrage Association, of Providence, R. I., remonstrating against the proposed increase of the United States Navy, which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. BRIGGS presented the petition of Bishop James A. McFaul, of Trenton, N. J., praying for the enactment of legislation to increase the claim of the Philippine Church to \$500,000, which was ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented petitions of sundry citizens of Hightstown, Windsor, Hopewell, Mantua, Clayton, Blue Anchor, Delaware, Valley, and Tennent, and of the Board of Trade of Newark, all in the State of New Jersey, praying for the passage of the so-called "rural parcels-post bill," which were referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also presented petitions of Palisade Lodge, No. 592, Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, of Jersey City; of Subdivision Lodge, No. 22, International Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, of Camden, and of Excelsior Lodge, No. 11, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, of Phillipsburg, all in the State of New Jersey, praying for the passage of the so-called "La Follette-Sterling employers' liability bill," which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented the petition of J. M. Green, principal of the New Jersey State Normal and Model Schools, of Trenton, N. J., praying for the passage of the so-called "Dolliver bill," providing for the direction and control of public education in the District of Columbia, which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

He also presented a petition of the publisher of the Herald, of Montclair, N. J., and a petition of the publisher of the Daily Enterprise, of Burlington, N. J., praying for the enactment of legislation to repeal the duty on white paper, wood pulp, and the materials used in the manufacture thereof, which were referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented a memorial of the State Military Board, of Trenton, N. J., remonstrating against the adoption of certain sections of the so-called "Dick bill" providing for the reorganization of the militia, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also presented a petition of Local Union No. 301, Association of Painters, Decorators, and Paper Hangers, of Trenton, N. J., and a petition of Local Union No. 3, National Print Cutters' Association, of New Brunswick, N. J., praying for the enactment of legislation providing for the construction of at least one of the proposed new battle ships at one of the Government navy-yards, which were referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. LONG presented an affidavit to accompany the bill (S. 6137) granting an increase of pension to William B. Jones, which was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also presented petitions of sundry citizens of Robertsdale, Ala.; Ceres and Corona, Cal.; Knox, Ind.; Lake Arthur, La.; Carthage, Mendota, Mountain Grove, Pansy, and Washburn, in the State of Missouri; Lenton, Montavilla, Oregon City, and Portland, in the State of Oregon; Nashville, Tenn.; Salt Lake City, Utah, and Centralia, Wash., remonstrating against the enactment of a Sunday-rest law for the District of Columbia, which were referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. DEPEW presented a petition of the Civic Federation of Honolulu, Hawaii, and a petition of the Ministerial Association of Honolulu, Hawaii, praying for the enactment of legislation to revise and codify the laws of the United States relating to polygamy, unlawful cohabitation, etc., in the Territories, which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented a petition of Wharton Valley Grange, No. 991, Patrons of Husbandry, of Edmeston, N. Y., and a petition of Local Grange No. 1051, Patrons of Husbandry, of North Rose, N. Y., praying for the passage of the so-called "rural parcels-post bill," which were referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also presented a petition of Twenty-seventh Assembly District Republican Club, of New York City, N. Y., and a petition of the Republican County Committee of New York City, N. Y., praying for the enactment of legislation providing for the reenlistment of certain former members of the Twenty-fifth United States Infantry, which were referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. DICK presented petitions of sundry citizens of Huron, Tiffin, Windsor, Pierce, North Industry, Lexington, Mansfield, Bellville, Jefferson, and Thornville, all in the State of Ohio, praying for the passage of the so-called "rural parcels-post bill," which were referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also presented a memorial of sundry citizens of Coshocton, Ohio, remonstrating against the enactment of legislation to prohibit Sunday banking in post-offices in the handling of money orders and registered letters, which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also presented a petition of Local Union No. 63, International Typographical Union, of Toledo, Ohio, praying for the adoption of a certain amendment to the bill to prohibit the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors in the District of Columbia, which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

He also introduced petitions of sundry letter-carrier associations of Cleveland and Xenia, in the State of Ohio; of Omaha, Nebr., and of Buffalo, N. Y., praying for the enactment of legislation to promote letter carriers from the \$1,100 to the \$1,200 grade, which were referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

Mr. FRYE presented a petition of the T. A. Roberts Post, No. 49, Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Maine, of Oxford, Me., praying for the passage of the so-called "per diem pension bill," which was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also presented petitions of Local Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, of Readfield; of sundry citizens of Industry, St. Albans, Paris, and West Paris, all in the State of Maine, praying for the passage of the so-called "rural parcels-post bill," which were referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

Mr. WARREN presented a petition of the Converse County Cattle Growers' Association, of Douglas, Wyo., praying for the enactment of legislation to provide for the leasing of the public grazing lands, which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

Mr. BRANDEGEE presented memorials of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, of Derby; of sundry citizens of Ansonia, and of the Emmet Club, of New Britain, all in the State of Connecticut, remonstrating against the ratification of the pending arbitration treaty between the United States and Great Britain, which were referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. STONE presented memorials of the Central Trades and Labor Union of St. Louis; of Local Union No. 119, International Typographical Union, of Jefferson City, and of the Trades and Labor Assembly of Hannibal, all in the State of Missouri, remonstrating against the enactment of legislation to prohibit the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors in the District of Columbia, which were referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

He also presented a petition of sundry citizens of Springfield, Mo., praying for the enactment of legislation providing for the construction of all battle ships at the Government navy-yards, which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

He also presented petitions of the congregation of the South Joplin Christian Church, of Joplin; of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Liberal, and of sundry citizens of Dunklin County, all in the State of Missouri, praying for the enactment of legislation to prohibit the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors in the District of Columbia, which were referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

He also presented a paper to accompany the bill (S. 6090) for the relief of Annie Halderman, legal representative of George P. Dorris, deceased, which was referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also presented an affidavit to accompany the bill (S. 813) for the relief of the heirs of George W. Hockensmith, deceased, which was referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also presented a paper to accompany the bill (S. 814) for the relief of the heirs of John Ament, deceased, which was referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also presented a paper to accompany the bill (S. 815) for the relief of the heirs of George W. Yancey, deceased, which was referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also presented a paper to accompany the bill (S. 4238) for the relief of Sidney J. Wetherell, assignee of A. V. Davis, which was referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. PERKINS presented a petition of sundry citizens of San Francisco, Cal., praying for the enactment of legislation creating a national forest reserve in the Southern Appalachian and White Mountains, which was referred to the Committee on Forest Reservations and the Protection of Game.

Mr. LODGE presented a petition of the Massachusetts Lumbermen's Association, praying for the enactment of legislation to

create a national forest reserve in the Appalachian and White Mountains, which was referred to the Committee on Forest Reservations and the Protection of Game.

He also presented a petition of Rowley Grange, No. 204, Patrons of Husbandry, of Rowley, Mass., praying for the passage of the so-called "parcels-post bill," which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

Mr. BURNHAM presented a petition of Council Grange, No. 25, Patrons of Husbandry, of Council, N. H., praying for the passage of the so-called "Burnham rural parcels-post bill," which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also presented a petition of members of the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution of East Derry, N. H., praying that an appropriation be made for the erection of a monument to the memory of the late Commodore Matthew Fontaine Maury, which was referred to the Committee on the Library.

He also presented the petition of M. E. Jaffa, associate professor of nutrition, University of California, Berkeley, Cal., praying that an appropriation be made for an investigation into the subject of the nutrition of man, which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

He also presented a petition of the Merchants' Association of Boston, Mass., and a petition of the New Hampshire Lumbermen's Association, of Manchester, N. H., praying for the enactment of legislation to establish a national forest reserve in the Southern Appalachian and White Mountains, which were referred to the Committee on Forest Reservations and the Protection of Game.

Mr. HEYBURN presented sundry papers to accompany the bill (S. 6388) granting a pension to Jethro J. T. Garde, which were referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. BULKELEY presented a memorial of the Trades Council of New Haven, Conn., remonstrating against the enactment of legislation to prohibit the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors in the District of Columbia, which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

He also presented a memorial of the Woman's Club of Williamantic, Conn., remonstrating against the passage of the so-called "Crumpacker bill" providing for the employment of additional clerks for the taking of the Thirteenth and subsequent censuses, which was referred to the Committee on the Census.

He also presented memorials of sundry citizens of Ansonia; of Local Division No. 1, Ancient Order of Hibernians, of Torrington, and of the Henry Grattan Club of New Haven, all in the State of New Haven, remonstrating against the ratification of the pending treaty of arbitration between the United States and Great Britain, which were referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. DICK, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (S. 5337) for the relief of Mate William Jenney, United States Navy, retired, and the eight other retired mates who have been placed on the retired list with the rank and pay of one grade above that actually held by them at the time of retirement, reported it with amendments and submitted a report (No. 434) thereon.

Mr. WARREN, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 13735) to correct the military record of Micajah R. Evans, reported it with an amendment and submitted a report (No. 435) thereon.

Mr. HEYBURN, from the Committee on Manufactures, to whom was referred the bill (S. 42) to amend an act entitled "An act for preventing the manufacture, sale, or transportation of adulterated or misbranded or poisonous or deleterious foods, drugs, medicines, and liquors, and for regulating traffic therein, and for other purposes," reported it without amendment and submitted a report (No. 436) thereon.

He also, from the same committee, to whom was referred the bill (S. 3043) to prevent fraudulent representations as to Government guaranties of foods and medicines, reported it with an amendment and submitted a report (No. 437) thereon.

Mr. SMOOT, from the Committee on Public Lands, to whom was referred the bill (S. 6155) to provide for an enlarged homestead, reported it with an amendment.

URGENT DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATIONS.

Mr. ALLISON. From the Committee on Appropriations I report back favorably, with amendments, the bill (H. R. 19955) making appropriations to supply certain additional urgent deficiencies in the appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908, and I ask for its present consideration.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill.

The first amendment of the Committee on Appropriations was to add, on page 2, after line 14:

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Police court: For fuel, gas, laundry work, stationery, printing, preservation of records, mops, brooms, buckets, removal of ashes and refuse, telephone service, and all other incidental expenses not otherwise provided for, \$500.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was to add, after the amendment just agreed to:

Garfield Hospital: For additional amount required for isolating ward for minor contagious diseases at Garfield Hospital, \$2,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was to add, after the amendment just agreed to, the following:

One-half of the foregoing amounts to meet deficiencies in the appropriations on account of the District of Columbia shall be paid from the revenues of the District of Columbia and one-half from any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. WARREN. I move to add, on page 2, after line 4, the following:

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Pay of the Army: For mileage to officers and contract surgeons when authorized by law, \$50,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendments were concurred in.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. SCOTT introduced a bill (S. 6391) granting a pension to Belle V. Jett, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 6392) to authorize the Secretary of War to furnish two condemned brass cannon and cannon balls to the county court of Mercer County, W. Va., which was read twice by its title and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. BRIGGS introduced a bill (S. 6393) to authorize the extension and remodeling of the post-office and court-house building at Trenton, N. J., in accordance with the needs of the circuit and district courts and other Government offices, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Mr. GUGGENHEIM introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 6394) granting a pension to Martha A. Shute; and

A bill (S. 6395) granting an increase of pension to Joseph L. Wright.

Mr. WETMORE introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 6396) granting an increase of pension to Charles E. Bowman (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 6397) granting an increase of pension to Van Buren Kinney (with accompanying papers).

Mr. CULBERSON introduced a bill (S. 6398) for the relief of Oscar C. Guessaz, which was read twice by its title and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. STONE introduced a bill (S. 6399) granting a pension to Napoleon B. Goodnight, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. CULLOM introduced a bill (S. 6400) granting an increase of pension to Albert Downing, which was read twice by its title and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. HEYBURN introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 6401) granting an increase of pension to Cornelius Sessions; and

A bill (S. 6402) granting an increase of pension to Frank E. Howard.

Mr. DEPEW introduced a bill (S. 6403) granting a pension to Sarah A. Cooley, which was read twice by its title and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 6404) increasing the salaries paid to circuit and district court judges of the United States for the southern district of New York, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also introduced a bill (S. 6405) for the relief of William C. Bartlett, captain, United States Army, retired, which was

read twice by its title and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. McCREARY introduced a bill (S. 6406) for the relief of the estate of William Ashurst, deceased, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. NELSON (for Mr. KITTEDGE) introduced a bill (S. 6407) granting an increase of pension to Toor Anderson, which was read twice by its title and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. BACON introduced a bill (S. 6408) for the relief of the legal representatives of Robert Mitchell, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. OVERMAN introduced a bill (S. 6409) permitting the building of a dam or dams across New River, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

AMENDMENTS TO APPROPRIATION BILLS.

Mr. PILES submitted an amendment directing the Secretary of the Interior to furnish free to all pensioners franked or penalty envelopes, with the proper pension agent's correct name and address thereon, to be used by them only for the return of their pension vouchers, intended to be proposed by him to the pension appropriation bill, which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Pensions and ordered to be printed.

Mr. WARREN submitted an amendment proposing to appropriate \$30,000 to enable officers of the Army to travel in compliance with orders in connection with the procurement, maintenance, or installation of military material or in connection with the construction of military works, etc., intended to be proposed by him to the fortifications appropriation bill, which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

Mr. FLINT submitted an amendment proposing to increase the number of clerks at \$1,200 each at post-office stations under the First Assistant Postmaster-General from 2,954 to 5,637, intended to be proposed by him to the post-office appropriation bill, which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads and ordered to be printed.

Mr. LODGE submitted an amendment proposing to appropriate \$15,000 to complete the sea wall at Fort Heath, Winthrop, Mass., intended to be proposed by him to the fortifications appropriation bill, which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

He also submitted an amendment proposing to appropriate \$15,000 for the construction of a public highway connecting Fort Heath and Fort Banks, Winthrop, Mass., intended to be proposed by him to the fortifications appropriation bill, which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

AMENDMENT TO OMNIBUS CLAIMS BILL.

Mr. BULKELEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to House bill 15372, known as the "omnibus claims bill," which was ordered to be printed and, with the accompanying paper, ordered to lie on the table.

HOUSE BILLS REFERRED.

The following bills were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

H. R. 19463. An act granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the civil war and certain widows and dependent relatives of such soldiers and sailors;

H. R. 19475. An act granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the Regular Army and Navy, and certain soldiers and sailors of wars other than the civil war, and to widows and dependent relatives of such soldiers and sailors;

H. R. 19737. An act granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the civil war and certain widows and dependent relatives of such soldiers and sailors; and

H. R. 19863. An act granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the Regular Army and Navy and certain soldiers and sailors of wars other than the civil war, and to widows and dependent relatives of such soldiers and sailors.

IRRIGATION IN IMPERIAL VALLEY, CALIFORNIA.

On motion of Mr. FLINT, it was
Ordered, That 2,000 additional copies of Senate Document No. 246, Sixtieth Congress, first session, Irrigation in Imperial Valley, California, etc., be printed for the use of the Senate.

PENSIONS AND INCREASE OF PENSIONS.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the amendment of the House of Representatives to the bill (S. 5589) granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain soldiers

and sailors of the civil war and certain widows and dependent relatives of such soldiers and sailors, which was, on page 9, to strike out lines 1 to 4, inclusive.

Mr. McCUMBER. I move that the Senate concur in the amendment of the House of Representatives.

The motion was agreed to.

COPIAH COUNTY, MISS.

Mr. McLAURIN. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (H. R. 10075) for the relief of Copiah County, Miss.

The Secretary read the bill, and there being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to its consideration. It proposes to pay to the board of supervisors of Copiah County, Miss., \$164.50, in full compensation for costs incurred in defending the suit of the United States against the board of supervisors of Copiah County and the Virginia Bridge and Iron Company, in the circuit court of the United States for the southern district of Mississippi, at May term, 1899, held at Jackson, Miss., the suit being instituted to enjoin the board of supervisors of Copiah County from constructing a bridge over Pearl River at Rockport, Miss., which injunction was dissolved by the court and costs adjudged against the United States.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MONONGAHELA RIVER BRIDGE.

Mr. KNOX. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (H. R. 13448) to authorize the counties of Allegheny and Washington, in the State of Pennsylvania, to change the site of the joint county bridge which now crosses the Monongahela River at Monongahela City, Pa., and to construct a new bridge across said river in the place of said present bridge upon a new site.

Mr. LODGE. I do not intend to object to this bill, but after it has been disposed of I shall ask for the regular order, so that we may dispose of the Calendar, which is a very short one.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Secretary will read the bill for the information of the Senate.

The Secretary read the bill, and there being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to its consideration.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

SNAKE RIVER DAM, WASHINGTON.

Mr. PILES. I ask that the bill (H. R. 7618) to authorize the Benton Water Company, its successors or assigns, to construct a dam across the Snake River, in the State of Washington, which is under Rule IX, be taken up for consideration after the morning hour.

Mr. LODGE. I gave notice that I should ask for the regular order, which is the Calendar.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator from Massachusetts demands the regular order. The Secretary will announce the first bill on the Calendar.

Mr. PILES. I am not asking for the consideration of a bill at this time. I am asking for an order for its consideration after the morning hour.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. What is the proposition of the Senator from Washington?

Mr. PILES. I move that after the conclusion of the morning hour the Senate shall proceed to the consideration of the bill (H. R. 7618) to authorize the Benton Water Company, its successors or assigns, to construct a dam across the Snake River, in the State of Washington. I stated some time ago that I would move the Senate to proceed to its consideration notwithstanding the objection of the Senator from Idaho [Mr. HEYBURN].

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair understands that at this stage of the business in the morning hour such a motion can be entertained only by unanimous consent.

Mr. LODGE. The motion is not yet in order. It is in order only at 1 o'clock.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the motion?

Mr. LODGE. I only want to dispose of the Calendar. I do not know what the bill is.

Mr. PILES. It is a bill for the construction of a dam across Snake River, in the State of Washington.

Mr. LODGE. I have not any objection to the bill. I only wanted to begin with the Calendar, that is all.

Mr. HEYBURN. I shall not object, but I give notice that it is a bill which will involve discussion, upon which I am not at this time willing to place a limit.

Mr. PILES. I only wanted to take up the bill at 2 o'clock.

Mr. LODGE. The Senator can move to take it up at 1 o'clock.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Is there objection?

Mr. FLINT. I should like to ask the Senator from Washington a question. It is whether the bill comes within the provisions of the message of the President of the United States where he stated that he would veto any water-power bill sent to him unless it had some regulation as to the charges to be made.

Mr. PILES. A bill similar to this passed the House of Representatives in the last Congress, and it comes here again having passed the House of Representatives at the present session. Whether the President would apply to it the rule stated in his message, I do not know.

Mr. LODGE. Let us have the regular order.

Mr. GALLINGER. The Senator from Idaho having given notice that he will debate the bill, I must object.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The regular order is demanded. The first bill on the Calendar will be stated.

MINING TECHNOLOGY BRANCH.

The joint resolution (S. R. 35) to provide for a mining technology branch in the Geological Survey was announced as the first business on the Calendar.

Mr. LODGE. Let the joint resolution go over.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The joint resolution will go over at the request of the Senator from Massachusetts.

ADDITIONAL LAND DISTRICT IN SOUTH DAKOTA.

The bill (S. 4132) creating an additional land district in the State of South Dakota was announced as next in order on the Calendar.

Mr. NELSON. Let the bill go over.

Mr. GAMBLE. This bill was reported from the Committee on Public Lands on the 5th of February last and has remained on the Calendar undisposed of since that time. It has been reached upon the regular call of the Calendar a number of times, but at the instance of my colleague its consideration has been objected to and the bill has gone over.

Mr. NELSON. At the request of the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. KITTREDGE], I shall have to object.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Objection is made.

Mr. GAMBLE. Mr. President, the passage of this bill has been petitioned for by a very large number of settlers residing in the northwestern section of my State. A great number of letters have come to me, all urging the passage of the measure. Land-office facilities for this particular section are entirely inadequate to the settlers there located, and will be to prospective settlers. The area embraced within the proposed district is far removed from the land office on the south, and is separated from the one on the east by an Indian reservation of very large extent. The measure has the support of the Interior Department, and its passage is recommended by it. Not one protest has reached me, either to its creation, its boundaries, or the area embraced therein. Consideration of the bill at different times has been delayed on account of objections interposed at the request of the junior Senator from my State when the same has been reached upon the call of the Calendar. It was last reached on the regular call of the Calendar last Tuesday. Practically the only substantial suggestion my colleague had to make to me was that he thought certain lands in North Dakota should be included in the proposed district. As I viewed it, and so stated to my colleague, it occurred to me if the North Dakota delegation desires this it was for them to take the initiative and suggest such an amendment, and that no information had been communicated to me by any member of that delegation that such was their desire.

I conferred with the senior Senator from North Dakota, and he informed me he had no objection to the consideration or passage of the bill. I also conferred with the junior Senator from that State, and he had no objection to its consideration, and suggested that the bill be passed, and if it was thought best to amend the bill in the particular named that question could be considered in the House. This occurred before the bill was reached for consideration last Tuesday. Later, on the same day, I conferred with Congressman HALL, of my own State, and he informed me he had taken the matter up with the Members of the House from North Dakota and they had informed him they had no objections to the measure, and they did not intend to ask to have the bill amended in the manner proposed.

Mr. President, the bill has been pending and on the Calendar for nearly two months, and when reached, at the instance of my colleague an objection has been interposed, and under the rule it has gone over. My colleague has again returned to the State. How long he will remain there I have no information. This is a matter of great importance to the northwestern section of my State.

If consideration of the measure is to be denied and the matter held up indefinitely simply upon an objection made without

any grounds specified or reasons given, it seems to me to be an unusual and unwarranted procedure. If there be an objection to it, let the objection be stated. For this there has been ample time. If there is an amendment to be proposed, let the amendment be offered. Ample opportunity has been afforded, and no reason so far has been given why the bill should not at this time be considered. The time of this session is rapidly passing, and if this bill is to receive consideration and pass before this session is concluded, it should be taken up at this time and disposed of. Under the circumstances, I shall insist upon it. No request has come to me either directly or indirectly from my colleague that consideration of the bill be postponed or continued, and no consent thereto has at any time been given by me.

Mr. President, I therefore move the present consideration of the bill, the objection to the contrary notwithstanding.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator from South Dakota moves that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the bill, notwithstanding the objection.

The motion was agreed to, and the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. GAMBLE. I propose the amendment which I send to the desk.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The amendment will be stated.

The SECRETARY. On page 2, line 6, strike out the word "south" and insert the word "north" in lieu thereof, so as to read:

Thence east on the said third standard parallel north to a point where the same intersects the western boundary line of the county of Schnasse; thence north along the western boundary line of said county to the southwest corner of said county of Schnasse.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. GAMBLE. On page 2, line 7, I move to strike out all after the word "to" down to and including the word "Schnasse," in line 8, and to insert:

Point where the same intersects the fifth standard parallel north; thence east along the said fifth standard parallel north to a point where the same intersects the range line between ranges 23 and 24 east; thence north along said range line to a point where the same intersects the State line between the States of North Dakota and South Dakota; thence west along the said State line.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendments were concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY.

The bill (S. 48) to reimburse depositors of the late Freedman's Savings and Trust Company was announced as next in order on the Calendar.

Mr. McLAURIN. I am preparing an amendment to that bill which will be agreed to by the committee. I ask that the bill may go over, retaining its place on the Calendar.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The bill will go over without prejudice, at the request of the Senator from Mississippi.

DEPUTY CLERK OF CIRCUIT AND DISTRICT COURTS.

The bill (H. R. 14282) to authorize the appointment of a deputy clerk at Big Stone Gap, Va., was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

EMPLOYMENT OF CHILD LABOR.

The bill (S. 4812) to regulate the employment of child labor in the District of Columbia was announced as next in order.

Mr. GALLINGER. The senior Senator from Indiana [Mr. BEVERIDGE], who is absent from the city at the present time, has an amendment which he proposes to offer to this bill, and he desires to be heard on his amendment. I am very sorry that the measure has to be postponed further, but under the circumstances I will ask that the bill go over, adding, Mr. President, that at an early day, if necessary, I will move to take up the bill for consideration.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The bill will go over, retaining its place on the Calendar.

LEASING OF INDIAN LANDS.

The bill (S. 4703) to provide for the leasing of allotted Indian lands for mining purposes was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It provides that all lands allotted to Indians in severalty may be leased for mining purposes for any term of years as may be deemed advisable by the Secretary of the Interior, and authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to perform any and all acts and make such rules and regulations as may be necessary for the purpose of carrying this provision into full force and effect.

Mr. HEYBURN. I should like to hear some explanation of the bill. It is a measure of very wide significance. On its face it would seem to authorize the leasing of mineral lands, which include oil lands and coal lands on Indian reservations, without the consent of the Indians. I should like to know from the Senator who reported the bill something about it.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. The simple fact of the matter is that lands can not be leased for mineral purposes in Indian reservations. The bill refers to allotted lands. The present law requires that a lease shall not be made to exceed five years. Coal lands can not be equipped under a five-year lease. The bill allows a lease for a greater length of time if the Secretary of the Interior so desires.

Mr. HEYBURN. Mr. President, this bill seems to provide—

That all lands allotted to Indians in severalty may be leased for mining purposes for any term of years as may be deemed advisable by the Secretary of the Interior.

If they have been allotted to Indians, where is the provision that the Indians may be consulted in regard to it?

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. That the Indian may be consulted?

Mr. HEYBURN. Yes.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. The lands have been allotted to the Indians.

Mr. HEYBURN. Yes; but the Secretary of the Interior is authorized here to lease allotted lands?

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. No.

Mr. HEYBURN. That is the way the bill reads.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. Oh, no; this provides that the Indians may lease the lands for a greater period than five years, while under the present law they can not.

Mr. HEYBURN. This bill does not say so in such terms as to convey that idea.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. The Senator from Idaho, of course, understands that allotted lands are lands which are held in severalty by the Indians.

Mr. HEYBURN. "That all lands allotted to Indians in severalty may be leased—"

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. Yes.

Mr. GALLINGER. "May by them be leased."

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. That is, the land of the Indians.

Mr. HEYBURN. This bill says, "May be leased for mining purposes." If this is amended so as to provide that the Indians may lease it—

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. There is no more need of that than there is to say that the Senator from Idaho may lease his land.

Mr. HEYBURN. Who owns these lands?

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. The individual Indians.

Mr. HEYBURN. Well, why should not the Indian who owns the land be the one who participates in making a lease?

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. He certainly is the one. This removes the restriction that is now upon the Indian in the leasing of his allotted lands.

Mr. HEYBURN. Then, I move to insert on line 3, after the word "may," the words "by them."

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. I have no personal objection to it, only it is a rather ludicrous proposition, because nobody else can lease them. The Secretary of the Interior can not make a lease of allotted lands.

Mr. HEYBURN. I should like those words inserted.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. I am perfectly willing that those words shall go into the bill.

Mr. HEYBURN. I should like this to be so unambiguous as to leave no doubt about it, because the impression that it made upon my mind in reading it was that there was not a sufficiently definite expression that would indicate that the Indian might lease the land.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. Insert the words "by said allottees."

Mr. HEYBURN. Yes; insert the words "by said allottees."

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. There is no earthly objection to the amendment, as that is exactly what the bill means.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The amendment proposed by the Senator from Idaho will be stated.

The SECRETARY. In line 3, after the word "may," it is proposed to insert "by said allottees," so as to read:

That all lands allotted to Indians in severalty may, by said allottees, be leased for mining purposes, etc.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. GALLINGER. In line 8, after the word "carrying," I move to strike out the words "this provision" and to insert "the provisions of this act."

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The amendment proposed by the Senator from New Hampshire will be stated.

The SECRETARY. In line 8, after the word "carrying," it is proposed to strike out the words "this provision" and insert the words "the provisions of this act," so as to read:

For the purpose of carrying the provisions of this act into full force and effect.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendments were concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

COMPLEMENT OF CREWS OF VESSELS.

The bill (H. R. 225) to amend section 4463 of the Revised Statutes, relating to the complement of crews of vessels, and for the better protection of life, was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to amend section 4463 of the Revised Statutes of the United States so as to read as follows:

SEC. 4463. Any vessel of the United States subject to the provisions of this title or to the inspection laws of the United States shall not be navigated unless she shall have in her service and on board such complement of licensed officers and crew as may, in the judgment of the local inspectors who inspect the vessel, be necessary for her safe navigation. The local inspectors shall make in the certificate of inspection of the vessel an entry of such complement of officers and crew, which may be changed from time to time by indorsement on such certificate by local inspectors by reason of change of conditions or employment. Such entry or indorsement shall be subject to a right of appeal, under regulations to be made by the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, to the supervising inspector and from him to the supervising inspector-general, who shall have the power to revise, set aside, or affirm the said determination of the local inspectors.

If any such vessel is deprived of the services of any member of the crew without the consent, fault, or collusion of the master, owner, or any person interested in the vessel, the vessel may proceed on her voyage, if in the judgment of the master she is sufficiently manned for such voyage.

If the master shall fail to explain in writing such deficiency in the crew to the local inspectors within twelve hours of the time of the arrival of the vessel at her destination, he shall be liable to a penalty of \$50. If the vessel shall have been insufficiently manned, in the judgment of the local inspectors, the master shall be liable to a penalty of \$100, or in case of an insufficient number of licensed officers to a penalty of \$500.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

CRIMINAL CODE FOR ALASKA.

The bill (S. 4748) to amend an act entitled "An act to define and punish crimes in the district of Alaska and to provide a code of criminal procedure for said district," approved March 3, 1899, was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill had been reported from the Committee on Territories with amendments. The first amendment was, in section 1, page 4, line 10, after the word "minor," to strike out "upon or about the premises" and to insert "in or about the rooms where liquor is sold or served," so as to read:

Sixth. That he will not conduct, maintain, or permit the maintenance of any gambling, dance hall, or bawdy house on or in connection with the premises, nor permit any female or minor in or about the rooms where liquor is sold or served.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President, I want to ask the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. NELSON], who introduced this bill, as to the phraseology found on page 2, commencing after the word "reside," in line 18, and reading as follows:

Except that the respective district judges may in their discretion grant licenses at regularly established road houses to the keeper of said road houses on main traveled post-roads and post trails in the district.

I do not know what they call "road houses" in the district of Alaska, but in my section of the country a road house is a pretty bad place, and we are not in the habit of licensing them. On the contrary, we are in the habit of closing them out. I should like the Senator from Minnesota to explain to me wherein there is any difference in Alaska in that respect.

Mr. NELSON. The term "road house" in Alaska has a perfectly well-defined and well-understood meaning. They are little country taverns along the trails and roads where packers go to get a night's lodging for themselves and a place to feed their mules or horses. They are as reputable places as any that can be found in the shape of country taverns anywhere; but in that section of the country they have received the name of "road houses." I stopped at one of them in my trip in Alaska. They are generally made of spruce logs and in a very primitive condition; but they are adapted to the wants of the country. As a rule, they are as orderly and well kept as hotels in that country can be kept. They are known throughout the whole district of Alaska by the term "road house." They have that designation. I am aware of what the Senator from New Hampshire refers to; but the meaning that is applied to the term here at home in the States does not apply to such institutions in Alaska.

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President, I have not examined this bill carefully. I know the Senator from Minnesota has done so, and he knows much more about Alaskan matters than I pretend to know. I will ask the Senator why the discretion of granting licenses to this class of places is put in the hands of the district judges?

Mr. NELSON. There is no other licensing power in Alaska. All Alaskan licenses, trade licenses, liquor licenses, and others, are left in the hands of the district judges. They have no other government there. Whatever civil government there is in Alaska is in the hands of the district judges; and there is no other body or any other authority to pass upon licenses.

Mr. GALLINGER. Do district judges grant all licenses in Alaska?

Mr. NELSON. All licenses are granted by the district judges; not only liquor licenses, but trade licenses.

Mr. GALLINGER. That is what I wanted to find out.

Mr. NELSON. And that has always been the law since they have had a license system in Alaska.

Mr. GALLINGER. It may be a good system, and very likely is. I will now ask the Senator, Mr. President, what the general purpose of this bill is. I have noticed somewhere that it proposes to change the places where liquors may be sold from below, on the ground floor, to upstairs.

Mr. NELSON. There is nothing of that kind in the bill.

Mr. GALLINGER. There is nothing like that?

Mr. NELSON. The object is to restrict this to regular town or mining settlements and to road houses and to increase the license. The chief amendment in this bill relates to the matter of licenses. Under existing law they have a sliding scale based upon population; but the population is continually fluctuating, and every time there is a change in population of a given district they proceed to have the license changed. This bill makes it a fixed amount in every case.

Mr. GALLINGER. And under existing law, I will ask the Senator, do not the district judges have authority to issue licenses to these so-called "road houses" if they are hotels?

Mr. NELSON. Yes; they have.

Mr. GALLINGER. Then, why is it necessary to grant them the authority specifically in this bill?

Mr. NELSON. Because it makes a distinction. The ordinary retail liquor license is fixed at \$1,000 now, but the little road houses along the trails can not afford to pay that, and there is established a reduced scale for those road houses.

Mr. GALLINGER. How much reduction is made?

Mr. NELSON. Under the former law they had to pay a minimum license of \$500, and under this bill it is \$250.

Mr. GALLINGER. I will ask the Senator if, when he stopped at one of these places, he discovered that anybody was suffering for intoxicating liquors under the existing license?

Mr. NELSON. The road house where I stopped, which was some 15 or 20 miles out of Valdez, sold no liquor at all.

Mr. GALLINGER. That was a good hotel.

Mr. NELSON. But it was simply a plain road house. They had sold liquor; they had been authorized to sell liquor there; but the man who kept it at that time did not sell any.

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President, I will not pursue my inquiries any further.

Mr. NELSON. I will say in reference to this bill that the chief object of it was, first of all, to make a fixed standard as to the license without regard to population, and, in the next place, to limit it to the mining camps and road houses, and, in the third place, to prevent all kinds of gambling. If the Senator would read the bill, he would find that provision is made for that.

Mr. GALLINGER. In what section, I will ask the Senator?

Mr. NELSON. I will read it in a moment.

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President, of course I take the Senator's word, and the provision he has referred to is certainly a very meritorious one.

Mr. NELSON. I want to say to the Senator, without going into details, that this bill was prepared under the direction of Governor Hoggatt, of that district, who has made great efforts to suppress all kinds of gambling and other vicious practices and to regulate the liquor traffic so far as it is possible to regulate it in that district.

Mr. PERKINS. Mr. President—

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from New Hampshire yield to the Senator from California?

Mr. GALLINGER. Knowing the interest the Senator has in Alaskan matters and particularly in the matter of regulating the liquor traffic, I will listen to what the Senator has doubtless told me forty times already. [Laughter.]

Mr. PERKINS. For the information of my friend from New Hampshire, I will say that some eight years since, I think, we

took issue upon this proposition. I am in sympathy with the temperance cause, having been born in the State of Maine, which is a prohibitory State so far as the sale of liquor in public is concerned, although there is no trouble getting it quietly anywhere. [Laughter.] My friend from Alaska said to me: "PERKINS, how can you consistently support a measure for Alaska providing for a high license or any other license for retailing liquor?" I replied that I did it in the interest of good government.

Mr. GALLINGER. I will interrupt the Senator to say that he must not refer to me as "my friend from Alaska."

Mr. PERKINS. Well, the Senator has, I understand, a mining claim in that territory; so I suppose that makes him a resident. [Laughter.] I said to him—and I wish to repeat it today—that I have done more for the cause of temperance in becoming the author of this bill and using my influence to have it become a law than all the temperance societies in the State of New Hampshire and my own native State of Maine, for the reason that when the district of Alaska was a prohibition Territory and a premium was put upon the smuggling of liquor into the Territory, I was operating steamers at the time, and every coal passer, every steward, every waiter, and every sailor on the ship was more or less of a smuggler. I remember one instance where in the compartment of one of our ships there were twenty-five barrels of sugar. It was melted by the water in the tank or in the compartment of the ship, and when the sugar was gone there were found sixteen kegs of whisky remaining in the barrels. So, Mr. President, the law put a premium upon the smuggling of liquor into the district of Alaska; and as a result of that fact it was anything but a prohibition Territory. In the town of Juneau, Mr. Hamlin, who was then Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, informed me that there were twenty-eight saloons when he visited that town. After the law—for which my friend from New Hampshire, I am sorry to say, did not vote—was enacted, instead of twenty-eight saloons in Juneau the number was reduced to seven, I think; and each saloon keeper became an officer of the law, as it were, to see that others did not enjoy a privilege that he was obliged to pay for.

The fund derived from the high liquor license in Alaska went into the school fund, and it has enabled us to educate the young lady Esquimaux and the Indians of that Territory. The law has been productive of more good than I can express in the short time that is allotted for the consideration of this bill.

I want to repeat to my friend from New Hampshire, who later will be from Alaska, that we have done more for the cause of temperance in the enactment of this measure than any legislative act that I can call to mind.

Mr. NELSON. I desire to call attention—

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from New Hampshire yield to the Senator from Minnesota?

Mr. GALLINGER. Certainly.

Mr. NELSON. I desire to call the attention of the Senator from New Hampshire to pages 3 and 4 of the bill. On page 3 there is a provision which requires that a person desiring a license shall make a written application, and the bill specifies what the application shall contain. I call the Senator's attention also to the following item on page 4:

Sixth. That he will not conduct, maintain, or permit the maintenance of any gambling, dance hall, or bawdy house on or in connection with the premises, nor permit any female or minor in or about the rooms where liquor is sold or served.

The next paragraph provides:

That if any false statement is made in any part of such petition or affidavit the petitioner or petitioners shall be deemed guilty of perjury, and upon conviction thereof his license shall be revoked and he shall be subject to the penalties provided by law for the crime of perjury.

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President, I have no disposition to delay the consideration of the bill. My attention was attracted by that word "road house." I thought if it had not a different signification from what it has in our part of the country such places ought not to be licensed.

Mr. NELSON. The term "road house" simply refers to the little taverns along the trails and roads.

Mr. GALLINGER. I am inclined to think, from the casual examination I have given to it, that it is a good bill, and that it will result in good rather than harm. For that reason I hope it will pass.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The next committee amendment will be stated.

The next amendment of the Committee on Territories was, on page 5, line 22, after the word "be," to strike out "one" and insert "two," so as to read:

That the fee for a wholesale license shall be \$2,000 per annum, and for a barroom or retail license \$1,000 per annum, etc.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendments were concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

WILLIAM RADCLIFFE.

The bill (S. 5207) for the relief of William Radcliffe was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to appropriate \$25,000 to pay William Radcliffe, a British subject, for damages caused by destruction of his fish hatchery and property in Delta, Colo., by a mob in 1901.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

POWER AND RESERVOIR SITES ON INDIAN RESERVATIONS.

The bill (S. 5604) authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to reserve lands on Indian reservations for power and reservoir sites, and for other purposes, was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Indian Affairs with amendments, on page 1, after the word "shall," at the end of line 8, to strike out "dispose of the lands so reserved either on sealed bids or at public outcry to the highest bidder on such terms and conditions as he may prescribe, the proceeds to be used for the benefit of the Indians," and insert "report to Congress such reservation;" and on page 2, line 7, after the word "as," to strike out "the allottees or their successors can, by appropriate proceedings, take charge of and conduct their own irrigation systems; thereupon the reservoir sites shall be conveyed to the company or corporation formed by the persons benefited by the irrigation system, under such rules and regulations and on such conditions as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe," and insert "Congress may further legislate thereon;" so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized, in his discretion, to reserve for power sites all lands adjacent to falls and rapids in any stream or streams within an Indian reservation before the surplus lands of such reservation are opened to settlement or entry under either the public-land laws or special acts of Congress, and he shall report to Congress such reservation; and he is also authorized and directed to reserve such natural reservoir sites on any Indian reservation as may be needed to impound water to irrigate lands allotted to the Indians of such reservation, and the sites so reserved shall be held in trust for the allottees whose lands are benefited by the irrigation system until such time as Congress may further legislate thereon.

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendments were concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

LORA E. REED.

The bill (S. 1160) to correct the military record of Lora E. Reed was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Military Affairs with an amendment, in line 6, after the word "discharge," to insert:

Provided, That no pay, bounty, or other emoluments shall become due or payable by virtue of the passage of this act.

So as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to correct the military record of Lora E. Reed, late a member of Battery I, First Regiment Ohio Artillery, and to issue to him an honorable discharge: *Provided,* That no pay, bounty, or other emoluments shall become due or payable by virtue of the passage of this act.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

HEIRS OF GEORGE A. ARMSTRONG.

The bill (S. 1744) for the relief of the heirs of George A. Armstrong was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It directs the Secretary of the Treasury to pay to the heirs of George A. Armstrong, late captain Company D, Seventh Michigan Cavalry, \$532.45, as pay and emoluments from January 28, 1864, to May 30, 1864, inclusive.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

OMNIBUS CLAIMS BILL.

The bill (H. R. 15372) for the allowance of certain claims reported by the Court of Claims under the provisions of the acts approved March 3, 1883, and March 3, 1887, and commonly known as the "Bowman and Tucker acts," was announced as next in order.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, I ask that that bill may go over without prejudice.

Mr. McCREARY. Mr. President, I desire to ask the Senator from Utah who has asked that the bill go over without prejudice, when it is proposed that the bill known as the "omnibus claims bill" will be taken up for consideration? It is a very important bill, and contains many claims that ought to be paid.

Mr. SMOOT. I will say to the Senator from Kentucky that the chairman of the Committee on Claims [Mr. FULTON] is absent from the city. He is now in Oregon, and intends to return between the 20th and 25th of April. He does not desire the bill to be considered until his return.

Mr. McCREARY. He prefers that the bill should not be considered until he returns?

Mr. SMOOT. Yes, sir.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. At the request of the Senator from Utah, the bill will be passed over without prejudice.

CONDEMNATION OF LANDS FOR STREETS.

The bill (S. 4814) to amend section 491n of the Code of Law for the District of Columbia was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on the District of Columbia with amendments, on page 2, line 3, after the word "record," to strike out "or other title to the property condemned as imperfect" and insert "is imperfect or the title to the property is in dispute or uncertain;" and, in line 8, after the word "Columbia," to insert "for the use of the rightful owners," so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the act of Congress entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act to establish a Code of Law for the District of Columbia,' regulating proceedings for condemnation of lands for streets," approved April 30, 1906, be, and the same is hereby, amended so that section 491n thereof will read as follows:

"Sec. 491n. In case any of the owners of land heretofore or hereafter condemned for public use, whether under the provisions of said code or by virtue of any special or general act of Congress, are under disability or can not be found, or neglect or refuse to receive the money awarded to them; or in case the record is imperfect or the title to the property is in dispute or uncertain, the money due the owners of the property for damages for land taken may be deposited in the registry of the supreme court of the District of Columbia, for the use of the rightful owners, without cost or expense to said District; and thereupon the title to the land condemned shall become vested in the District of Columbia."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendments were concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

SNAKE RIVER DAM, WASHINGTON.

Mr. PILES. Mr. President, referring to Calendar No. 74, House bill 7618, to authorize the Benton Water Company, its successors or assigns, to construct a dam across the Snake River, in the State of Washington, I should like to move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of that bill at 2 o'clock today. The Senator from Idaho and myself—

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator from Washington moves that at 2 o'clock the Senate proceed to the consideration of the bill named by him.

Mr. LODGE. I have no objection to the bill or to taking it up at 2 o'clock; but as a matter of parliamentary order I think that motion is not correct. You either have to make a special order to take a certain bill up at a certain hour, or you must move at that hour to take it up. I do not think you can make a motion in advance. The Senator can ask unanimous consent that the bill be taken up at 2 o'clock.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator from Washington can move to take it up now and then ask to lay it aside until 2 o'clock.

Mr. LODGE. Oh, yes; he can do that.

Mr. PILES. Then I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the bill (H. R. 7618) to authorize the Benton Water Company, its successors or assigns, to construct a dam across the Snake River, in the State of Washington.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. PILES. Now I ask that the bill be temporarily laid aside until the hour of 2 o'clock.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator from Washington asks unanimous consent that the bill be now laid aside and that its consideration be resumed at 2 o'clock. In the absence of objection, it is so ordered.

RICHARD A. PROCTOR.

The bill (S. 665) for the relief of Richard A. Proctor was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It directs the Secretary of the Treasury to pay to Richard A. Proctor \$300 for use of lands near Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., as part of the target range during the seasons of 1906 and 1907.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

A. E. COUCH.

The bill (H. R. 12292) for the relief of A. E. Couch was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to appropriate \$42.85 to pay to A. E. Couch, of Carterton, Russell County, Va., that being the amount of costs deposited by him with L. P. Summers, collector of the sixth collection district of Virginia, and inadvertently by the collector deposited to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, when it should have been deposited with the Secretary of the Treasury as an offer of compromise of a certain criminal prosecution then pending in the United States district court for the western district of Virginia against A. E. Couch, the sum having been deposited in the Treasury of the United States on the 17th of May, 1905.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ROMAN SCHOLTER.

The bill (H. R. 6664) for the relief of Roman Scholter was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It directs the Secretary of the Treasury to pay to Roman Scholter, of Oshkosh, Wis., \$432, that amount having been erroneously paid by him to the United States Government as duty upon pictorial paintings on glass, being works of art imported expressly for presentation to an incorporated religious society.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

D. J. HOLMES.

The bill (S. 437) for the relief of D. J. Holmes was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill had been reported by the Committee on Public Lands, with an amendment in line 6, after the words "sum of," to strike out "eight hundred and ninety-five," and insert "five hundred," so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury, be, and he is hereby, directed, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to pay to D. J. Holmes, of Portland, Oreg., the sum of \$500, in full satisfaction for moneys expended by said Holmes on preemption claim to the northwest quarter of section 10, in township 6 south, of range 12 east of the Willamette meridian, in The Dalles land district, State of Oregon, on which he filed declaratory statement No. 4688, June 1, 1885, and on which he settled May 17, 1885, and from which he was ousted by the same being included by a certain survey in the Warm Springs Indian Reservation in said State.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

J. EDMUND STRONG.

The bill (H. R. 15070) for the relief of J. Edmund Strong was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to pay to J. Edmund Strong \$434.89.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

CHEVY CHASE, MD.

The bill (S. 4107) to authorize the town of Chevy Chase, Md., to connect its water system with the water system of the District of Columbia was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

J. DE L. LAFITTE.

The bill (S. 5268) for the relief of J. de L. Lafitte was announced as the next business in order on the Calendar.

Mr. LODGE. I ask that the bill go over.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The bill will go over at the request of the Senator from Massachusetts.

ASSIGNEE OF WARNER BAILEY.

The bill (S. 5620) to authorize the issuance of a patent to the assignee of Warner Bailey, for land located in Choctaw County, State of Alabama, was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill had been reported from the Committee on Public Lands with an amendment to insert at the end of the bill the following proviso:

Provided, That the said patent shall be in full satisfaction of and shall extinguish military bounty land warrants Nos. 75743 and 75183, issued to Warner Bailey.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

SETH WARDELL.

The bill (S. 5227) granting an honorable discharge to Seth Wardell, was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill had been reported from the Committee on Naval Affairs with an amendment, in line 4, to strike out "an honorable" and insert "a," so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Navy be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to grant a discharge to Seth Wardell, late seaman U. S. sloop of war *Ino*.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. LODGE. I move to insert at the end of the bill the amendment I send to the desk, which is usual on such bills.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The amendment proposed by the Senator from Massachusetts will be stated.

The SECRETARY. It is proposed to add at the end of the bill:

Provided, That no pay, bounty, or other emoluments shall become due or payable by virtue of the passage of this act.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendments were concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

THOMAS L. RODGERS.

The bill (S. 4782) to remove the charge of desertion against Thomas L. Rodgers was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill had been reported from the Committee on Naval Affairs with an amendment to strike out "an honorable" in line 8, and insert "a," so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Navy be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to remove the charge of desertion now borne on the records of the Navy Department against the name of Thomas L. Rodgers, formerly a landsman on the U. S. S. *Monadnock*, to amend his naval record accordingly, and to issue to said Thomas L. Rodgers a discharge.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. LODGE. I move the amendment I send to the desk.

The SECRETARY. It is proposed to add at the end of the bill the following:

Provided, That no pay, bounty, or other emoluments shall become due or payable by virtue of the passage of this act.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendments were concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ROCK RIVER BRIDGE, ILLINOIS.

The bill (S. 6131) to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Rock River, State of Illinois, was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

PENSIONS TO CERTAIN SOLDIERS, ETC.

The bill (H. R. 603) granting an increase of pension to John A. M. La Pierre was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill had been reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws—

The name of John A. M. La Pierre, late first Lieutenant Company E and first Lieutenant and adjutant Forty-eighth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of James Carroll, late of Company D, First Regiment Rhode Island Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Edward A. Russell, late captain Company A, Second Regiment Rhode Island Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Joel F. Overholser, late of Company E, Eighth Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Hannegan C. Norvell, late of Company B, Twenty-fourth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Nicholas S. Chrisman, late of Company C, First Regiment Indiana Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Phebe A. Barteaux, widow of David W. Barteaux, late of Company F, Seventeenth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Elbert M. Watts, late of Company E, One hundred and seventy-seventh Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Nelson Wolfley, late of Company B, One hundred and fourteenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of George Athey, late of Company H, Thirty-fourth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William H. H. Lang, late of Company B, Eleventh Regiment New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Andrew Risser, late of Company D, Ninety-eighth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Richard P. McGrath, late of Company B, First Regiment Maine Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Amos Foust, late of Company F, Twenty-first Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Samuel Donaldson, late of Company D, Thirty-eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John B. Evans, late of Company D, Engineers of the West, Missouri Volunteers, and Companies C and A, First Regiment Missouri Volunteer Engineers, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Ellison Gilbert, late of Company G, First Regiment Maine Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Simon Levi, late of Company J, Fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, and Company H, Third Regiment United States Veteran Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John L. Cleary, alias John L. Clark, late of Company F, Thirty-third Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Linsay C. Jones, late of Company K, Thirtieth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Samuel H. Hurst, late Lieutenant-colonel Seventy-third Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John Findlay, late of Company E, Second Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Frank Rushaloo, late of Twenty-first Independent Battery New York Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of James C. Booth, late of U. S. S. *Bat*, United States Navy, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Hazzard P. Gavitt, late of Company B, First Regiment Rhode Island Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of George P. Mattison, late of Company G, Eighty-sixth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Osiah Attison, late of Company B, Seventh Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of William McCue, late of U. S. S. *Vermont* and *Seneca*, United States Navy, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John Foster, late of Company F, One hundred and eighty-second Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Charles D. Copeland, late captain Company F, Fifty-eighth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Ebenezer L. Briggs, late of Company C, First Regiment Rhode Island Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Theodore F. Kendall, late of Company K, Twelfth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and Company F, Fifth Regiment New York Veteran Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of James M. Neal, late of Company E, Twenty-fifth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Edward M. Lee, late captain Company E and Lieutenant-colonel Fifth Regiment Michigan Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William Hall, late of Company K, Twelfth Regiment Kansas Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Levi Nicholson, late of Company E, One hundred and ninety-fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Alexander McNabb, late of Company D, Fourth Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Jacob B. Boyer, late of Company F, Eighty-fourth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Jesse T. Power, late of Company E, One hundred and fortieth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John N. Dickerson, late of Company I, Thirteenth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Andreas Schmidt, late of Company G, Ninth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and Company K, Second Regiment United States Veteran Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Philip Ebricht, late of Company C, One hundred and fortieth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Henry B. Keffer, late of Company A, One hundred and twenty-second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John B. Southworth, late of Company B, One hundred and thirty-ninth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William H. C. Davis, late of Company D, Sixtieth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and Company K, Second Regiment Ohio Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of David M. Myers, late of Company C, First Regiment Nebraska Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Judson P. Adams, late of Company F, One hundred and twenty-fourth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Isaac W. Corgill, late of Company E, Fifteenth Regiment New York Volunteer Cavalry, and Company E, Second Regiment New York Provisional Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John W. Armstrong, late commissary sergeant Fourth Regiment Delaware Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Bernhard Herber, late of Companies C and I, Eighth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John W. Hudson, late of Company H, Sixty-third Regiment Enrolled Missouri Militia, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Howard F. Hess, late of Company F, Two hundred and fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John Maguire, late of Company D, Forty-second Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Osborne Eddy, late of Company E, First Regiment Rhode Island Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of John M. Holsington, late of Company C, First Regiment Michigan Volunteer Engineers and Mechanics, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month, the same to be paid to him under the rules of the Pension Bureau as to mode and time of payment without any deduction or rebate on account of former alleged overpayments or erroneous payments of pension.

The name of Margaret Orst, widow of Henry Orst, late of Company K, First Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, and First and One hundred and forty-seventh companies, Second Battalion, Veteran Reserve Corps, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$16 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of John H. Wells, late of Company A, Eighth Regiment Vermont Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of James H. Thompson, late of Company K, Seventy-fifth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Alexander Depuy, late of Company C, Thirty-fourth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William H. Hanson, late of U. S. S. Connecticut, United States Navy, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Charles F. Read, late of Company F, First Regiment Maine Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John W. Pressley, late of Company K, First Regiment Maine Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Cornelia H. Keyes, widow of Beverly W. Keyes, late hospital steward, One hundred and twenty-first Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$16 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Henry R. Fancher, late of Company D, First Regiment New Jersey Volunteer Cavalry, and Company K, Eighteenth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Sylvia M. Anthony, formerly Doolittle, late nurse, Medical Department, United States Volunteers, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of David L. Arwine, late of Company K, One hundred and forty-fifth Regiment Indiana Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Edwin P. Gurney, late of Company C, Seventeenth Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Andrew Hiram Woods, late of Company H, Sixty-first Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Josephine M. Pearsall, widow of Uri B. Pearsall, late colonel Forty-eighth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of William M. Stevenson, late of Company B, Thirteenth Regiment Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Infantry, and Company E, Seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John Bowen, late of Company D, First Regiment Maine Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William Dunlap, late of Company E, Ninety-third Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Calvin E. Breed, late of Company K, First Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of George S. Bennett, late of Company E, Twentieth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Mary O'Brien, dependent mother of John O'Brien, alias John O'Leary, late of Company A, First Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Daniel Harter, late of Company A, One hundred and eighty-sixth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Jane Dorsey, widow of Henry Dorsey, late of Company E, Sixty-fourth Regiment United States Colored Volunteer In-

fantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$8 per month and \$2 per month additional on account of each of the minor children of the soldier until they reach the age of sixteen years.

The name of Addi C. Pindell, late of Company H, Fifth Regiment Maryland Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Charles R. Fox, late of Company C, Fifty-first Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Edwin May, late of Company G, First Regiment Connecticut Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Katharine Seiberlich, widow of Charles Seiberlich, late of Company B, Twenty-eighth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$16 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Jeremiah Beck, late of Company E, Seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of George M. Coykendall, late of Company G, Fifty-third Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William F. Moyer, late of Company D, First Regiment Pennsylvania Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Alexander W. Brownlie, late of Company K, Fifty-seventh Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Irvin Austin, late of Company B, One hundredth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John N. Kundert, late of Company E, Second Regiment Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of James A. Cobb, late second lieutenant Company B, Seventh Regiment New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Elizabeth J. McCoy, widow of William McCoy, late of Company I, Fifth Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$16 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Isaac Steely, late of Company C, Forty-fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Roselia Writer, widow of Walstine Writer, late of Company E, Eleventh Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$16 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Andrew Clark, late of Company D, Sixth Regiment New York Volunteer Cavalry, and Company D, Second Regiment New York Provisional Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Ezra Prouty, late of Company F, One hundred and forty-eighth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of James S. Walsh, late second and first lieutenant seventeenth unattached company, Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Carrie A. Chaplin, helpless and dependent daughter of Nathaniel W. Chaplin, late of Company A, Twenty-third Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Hiram Spear, late of Company I, Eighth Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John O. Warwick, late of Company G, Fifty-seventh Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Jacob B. Nelson, late of Company I, Thirty-seventh Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Simon White, late of Company C, Fifth Regiment United States Colored Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Jeremiah Keefe, late of Company G, Tenth Regiment New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John J. Banks, late of Company C, Seventh Regiment Missouri Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Magdalena Hansman, widow of Frank Hansman, late of Company D, Fourth Regiment United States Reserve Corps, Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Benjamin L. Shepard, late of Company C, Sixteenth Regiment Missouri Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Joseph Chisam, late of Company F, Twenty-fourth Regiment New York Volunteer Cavalry, and Company F, First Regiment New York Provisional Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Florence K. Patterson, widow of Joseph B. Patterson, late of U. S. S. Alleghany, Release, and Maratanza, United States Navy, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$8 per month.

The name of Joshua Gill, late of Company F, Second Regiment Maryland Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Eugene Lattin, late of Company B, Forty-first Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$45 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Charles Brown, late of Company G, Nineteenth Regiment United States Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Phineas P. Trowbridge, late of Company E, Thirty-third Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and Company I, Eighteenth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Milo L. Pierce, late of Company B, Second Regiment Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Susan A. Jackson, widow of William C. Jackson, late of Companies E and F, First Regiment Colorado Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$8 per month.

The name of William H. Patterson, late of Company F, Seventh Regiment Indiana Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Hiram Still, late of Company B, Fifth Regiment New York Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Sarah J. Toncray, widow of Alexander R. P. Toncray, late captain Company C, Tenth Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving: *Provided*, That in the event of the death of Charles P. Toncray, helpless and dependent child of Alexander R. P. Toncray, the additional pension herein granted shall cease and determine: *And provided further*, That in the event of the death of Sarah J. Toncray the name of said Charles P. Toncray shall be placed on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, at the rate of \$12 per month from and after the date of death of said Sarah J. Toncray.

The name of William Brogan, late of Company D, Fourth Regiment New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Samuel Cozine, late of Company D, Twenty-fourth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Archibald Huston, late of Company A, and chaplain One hundred and twenty-second Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Leander Wagers, late of Company E, Seventh Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Wilson Graham, late of Company A, First Regiment Arkansas Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Edward E. Hackett, late of Company C, Second Regiment Michigan Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Robert Simpson, late of Company B, Forty-third Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of George W. Uhles, late of Company I, Tenth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Jackson Weathers, late of Company C, One hundred and seventeenth Regiment United States Colored Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John Gaffney, late of Company G, Forty-sixth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Adelaide Holland, widow of Patrick Holland, late of Company A, Thirty-sixth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Joseph T. Walker, late of Company D, Twenty-eighth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John Shields, late of Company K, One hundred and sixteenth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Barbara Haase, widow of Charles Haase, late of Company H, Thirty-third Regiment New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$16 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Ida W. Maples, widow of Isaac B. Maples, late acting first assistant engineer, United States Navy, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$16 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Isaiah Fowler, late of Company F, Ninety-eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William Thomas, late of U. S. S. Princeton, Wabash, and Vermont, United States Navy, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Cornelius W. Smith, late of Company D, Second Regiment New Jersey Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Alfred Jervais, late of Company F, Fifth Regiment, Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Alfred Lindsay, late of Captain Foxwell's company, Second Battalion District of Columbia Militia Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Milton Frame, late of Company B, One hundred and forty-eighth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Anthon W. Mortenson, late of Companies G and B, One hundred and third Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Marquis D. Mason, late of Company B, Eighty-first Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John Hancock, late major and assistant adjutant-general, United States Volunteers, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of George Harkless, late of Company D, Forty-ninth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Francis H. Britton, late of Company C, One hundred and fifty-third Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Nancy Woodruff, widow of Daniel Woodruff, late of Company H, Third Regiment North Carolina Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving: *Provided*, That in the event of the death of Elizabeth Woodruff, helpless and dependent child of said Daniel D. Woodruff, the additional pension herein granted shall cease and determine: *And provided further*, That in the event of the death of Nancy Woodruff the name of said Elizabeth Woodruff shall be placed on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, at the rate of \$12 per month from and after the date of death of said Nancy Woodruff.

The name of John H. Keys, late of Company A, One hundred and fifty-second Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Emil Christian, late of Company I, Forty-sixth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William W. Mayne, late captain Company G, Fourth Regiment New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Albert C. Lee, late of Company H, Eighth Regiment New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Herbert C. Mattoon, late of Company F, Sixtieth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Martha A. Atkinson, widow of Francis M. Atkinson, late of Company K, Sixth Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Samuel P. Hallam, late of Company E, Ringgold's battalion Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Daniel H. Sumner, late of Company C, Thirty-sixth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Henry L. Williams, late of Company A, Eighty-eighth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William Hines, late of Company G, Third Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of James Burke, late of Company H, Twenty-sixth Regiment New York Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William L. Skinner, late of Company B, One hundred and fifty-seventh Regiment, and Company E, One hundred and ninety-first Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Milton Williams, late of Company A, Fifty-third Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Jenkin Evans, late of Company H, Eighty-first Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Myron A. Hawks, late captain Company K, Thirtieth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and captain Company D, One hundred and thirty-sixth Regiment Indiana Volunteers, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Alice George, widow of James George, late of Company H, Seventeenth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$8 per month.

The name of Susie Harkey, widow of Sidney L. Harkey, late chaplain Fifty-fourth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$16 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Henry Hill, late of Company D, Forty-seventh Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John Sullivan, late of Company G, Thirteenth Regiment United States Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of David H. House, late of Battery B, First Regiment Maryland Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Andrew J. Lyons, late of Company D, One hundred and thirty-ninth Regiment, and Company K, Ninety-eighth Regiment, New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of August Gehb, late of Company B, Third Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William H. White, late of Company C, Thirtieth Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Michael P. Donley, late second lieutenant Company C and captain Company E, Third Regiment New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William C. Milliken, late of Company B, One hundred and fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Charles Gardner, late of Company H, Twenty-fifth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Caswell Lovitt, late of Company D, Sixteenth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Frances A. Payne, widow of Philander J. Payne, late surgeon Tenth Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$25 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of William C. Tanner, late of Company B, Ninth Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Leonard C. Hill, late of Company G, Twenty-ninth Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Russell Arnold, late of Company I, Thirty-sixth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of George W. Florye, late of Companies B and E, Sixth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Elisha Cole, late of Company C, one hundred and forty-first Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Joseph Price, late of Company H, One hundred and twenty-third Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Charles Wells, late of Company C, Tenth Regiment Michigan Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Michael McManus, late of Company C, Eleventh Regiment, and Company L, Fourth Regiment, New York Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John T. Hogg, jr., late of Company G, Thirteenth Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Louis P. Sothoron, helpless and dependent son of John T. H. Sothoron, late of Company I, Ninety-fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of John W. McCormick, late of Company B, One hundred and thirty-ninth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John H. Stephens, late of Company F, Tenth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Alfred Booze, late of Company A, Thirty-fifth Regiment New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Noah Jones, late of Company D, Fortieth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Frederick Spackman, late of Company C, Eighty-third Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John Sonia, late of Company E, First Regiment, and Company A, Fifth Regiment, Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Celina C. Fleming, widow of Hiram Fleming, late of Company F, Thirty-second Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Alexander Hyde, late of Company F, Seventy-fifth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Albert Munger, late of Third Battery Iowa Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Samuel Beckley, late of Company H, Twenty-seventh Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Sophia Winters, widow of William Winters, late of Company B, and chaplain, Forty-sixth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$16 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Daniel A. Stedman, late of Company E, Ninety-fifth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Patrick Dolan, late of Company B, One hundred and eighty-fourth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Henry C. Crowell, late of Company I, Twenty-sixth Regiment Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William H. H. Kellogg, late of Company G, Twenty-seventh Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Martin V. Monroe, late of Company H, Eighth Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William B. Swisher, late hospital steward, Eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, and assistant surgeon, Forty-ninth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Andrew H. Clutter, late of Company F, Tenth Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Harvey Fowler, late of Company I, Second Regiment California Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Horace A. Rexford, late of Company B, Tenth Regiment Michigan Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Hannah M. Crowley, widow of John Crowley, late of Company G, Second Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Henry H. Searl, late of Company F, Thirty-fifth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William H. Stump, late of Company B, One hundred and twenty-third Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Lemuel L. Kelso, late of Company F, Tenth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Francis M. Woodruff, late of Company D, Sixteenth Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and Company D, Fifth Regiment United States Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Carlton Cross, late of Companies K and A, Ninety-ninth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Michael H. Glass, late of Company F, First Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John Riley, late of Company C, Twenty-fourth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Benjamin B. Hardman, late of Twenty-third Battery Indiana Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Cynthia A. Benson, dependent mother of Joseph C. Benson, late of Company H, Twenty-sixth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of James H. Pearce, late second lieutenant and captain Company F, Sixth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Hylas S. Moore, late of Company C, Twelfth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of James McConaha, late of Company B, Sixty-third Regiment, and Company B, One hundred and fifth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Jerome Long, late of Company I, Nineteenth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Thomas Coughlin, late of Company K, Eleventh Regiment, and Company F, Forty-sixth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John E. Lapsley, late of Company A, One hundred and twenty-first Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Thomas J. Shoffner, late of Company F, Fifth Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John Salm, late of Company C, Sixty-sixth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John Loughmiller, late of Company D, Fourth Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Frank H. Wells, late of Company I, Twenty-eighth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Charles S. Derland, late captain Company I, Twenty-second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Martin V. B. Davis, late of Company D, Second Regiment New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Regina Albert, widow of James Albert, late of Company I, Sixth Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Samuel A. Slemmons, late of Company E, Eighty-eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John H. Seagrist, late of Company B, Sixth Regiment Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Infantry, and Company F, One hundred and ninety-first Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Stephen Lyons, late of Company A, First Regiment Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Thomas W. Treadwell, late of Company E, Ninth Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Anton Geiser, late of Company G, Fourth Regiment Missouri Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William H. Murray, late of Company D, Forty-fifth Regiment United States Colored Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Martha Foster, widow of William Foster, late of Companies P and H, Seventy-second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and Company A, One hundred and eighty-third Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$16 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Charles R. Bockins, late of Company C, One hundred and fortieth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Fernando D. Stone, late captain Company F, Eleventh Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Caroline Morse, widow of Manless R. Morse, late of Company I, Fifteenth Regiment New York Volunteer Engineers, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving: *Provided*, That in the event of the death of Rocella Morse, helpless and dependent daughter of said Manless R. Morse, the additional pension herein granted shall cease and determine: *And provided further*, That in the event of the death of Caroline Morse the name of said Rocella Morse shall be placed on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, at the rate of \$12 per month from and after the date of death of said Caroline Morse.

The name of Abbie E. Barr, widow of David M. Barr, late of Company G, Fifth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of William Herbert, late of U. S. S. Gamage, Great Western, and Essex, United States Navy, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John D. Wells, late of Company I, Fifteenth Regiment New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of George Walton, late of Company A, Sixth Regiment New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of George W. Child, late first lieutenant and captain Company G, Twenty-sixth Regiment Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Reuben R. Pitman, late of Company I, Ninth Regiment New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Thomas Porter, late of Company H, Thirteenth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Randolph Snell, late of Company F, First Regiment New Jersey Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Dewitt Eldred, late of Company E, First Regiment Ohio Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Frank Schader, late of Company G, Ninety-first Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Calvin Morehead, late of Company H, Fifteenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Nancy J. Walker, widow of Stephen Walker, late of Company D, First Regiment Louisiana Volunteer Cavalry Scouts, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Edward Carr, late of U. S. S. Dan Smith, Home, and Princeton, United States Navy, and Battery F, Second Regiment United States Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Michael J. Hawley, late of Company I, Forty-sixth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and second lieutenant Company C, One hundred and seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Marcius T. Camp, late of Company C, Seventh Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Francis L. Smith, late of Company F, Thirty-third Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Thomas A. Sorrell, alias Thomas A. Martin, late of the U. S. S. Roanoke, United States Navy, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Mary Ten Eyck, widow of Arthur S. Ten Eyck, late captain Company A and lieutenant-colonel Thirtieth Regiment New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$16 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Benjamin Johnson, late of Company G, Twenty-fourth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Rush Patterson, late of Company E, One hundred and eighty-ninth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William B. Haines, late of Company K, Thirty-third Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Peter C. Parker, late of U. S. S. Tecumseh, United States Navy, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Cornelius D. McCombs, late of Company E, Fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Roswell L. Nason, late of Company H, Second Regiment Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Andrew J. Black, late of Company I, Fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John B. Wheeler, late of Company A, Seventeenth Regiment Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Carlos L. Buzzell, late of Company B, Sixth Regiment New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of James Tenbrook, late of Company I, Eighth Regiment United States Colored Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John L. Bennett, late of Company E, Twenty-sixth Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Abraham H. Tompkins, late of Company K, One hundred and sixty-eighth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Josiah Dixon, late of Company E, Fortieth Regiment New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Missouri L. Herron, dependent stepmother of Jonathan Herron, late of Company D, Twelfth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Joseph Farley, late of Company C, One hundred and sixty-first Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Jerome King, late of Company F, Sixth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Albert Falcon, late of Company C, Fifteenth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Alexander Mattison, late of Company H, Twenty-fifth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of James M. Reed, late of Company F, Twenty-fifth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Francis S. Fletcher, late of Company E, Fourth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Titus W. Allen, late of Company G, Forty-fourth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and Company A, Seventy-fourth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Milo Brewster, late of Company E, Seventh Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Ezra Taylor, late of Company G, One hundred and first Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Edward B. Wright, late first lieutenant and captain of Battery B, First Regiment Michigan Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Mary Herndon, helpless and dependent daughter of George C. Herndon, late of Company G, Eighth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Cleanthus Burnett, late of Company G, Twenty-seventh Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William R. Moore, late second lieutenant Company A, Forty-sixth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Fannie T. Shipley, widow of Alexander N. Shipley, late captain and assistant quartermaster, United States Army, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of George W. Fairchild, late of Company E, Twelfth Regiment United States Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Alonzo C. Abbey, late of Company B, Seventh Regiment Iowa Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Hugh Irwin, late of Company E, Twenty-fifth Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William H. Turner, late of Company A, First Regiment Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Martha A. Elliott, helpless and dependent child of Peter W. Elliott, late of Company B, Ninety-seventh Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of John W. Betts, late of Company I, Sixty-second Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Thomas Larkin, late of U. S. S. North Carolina and Wyandotte, United States Navy, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William McGovern, late of Company C, First Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Moses T. Kelly, late of Company I, Thirty-first Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$45 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William F. Paris, late of Company H, Twentieth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Amanda Bonnell, widow of Joseph W. Bonnell, late of Company G, Twenty-sixth Regiment New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$16 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Daniel C. Foster, late of Company F, Sixty-second Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Henry F. Tomlin, late of Company D, One hundred and fifty-first Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Frank Upchurch, late of Company E, Twenty-second Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Isaac N. Forman, late of Company G, Tenth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Michael Conniff, late of Company B, Fifth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "An act granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the civil war, and to certain widows and dependent relatives of such soldiers and sailors."

COMMANDER WILLIAM WILMOT WHITE.

The bill (H. R. 4763) transferring Commander William Wilmot White from the retired to the active list of the Navy was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

WILLIAM S. SHACKLETTE.

The bill (H. R. 12476) to place the name of William S. Shacklette on the retired list of the Navy as pharmacist was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

WILLIAM PARKER SEDGWICK.

The bill (S. 5263) for the relief of William Parker Sedgwick was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It authorizes the President to nominate and, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint William Parker Sedgwick, late midshipman, an ensign in the United States Navy, and to place him upon the retired list as such, with three-fourths the pay of his grade.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

JOSEPH A. O'CONNOR.

The bill (S. 5590) for the promotion of Joseph A. O'Connor, carpenter in the United States Navy, to the rank of chief carpenter, and place him on the retired list was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

JABEZ BURCHARD.

The bill (S. 3125) for the relief of Jabez Burchard was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It authorizes the Secretary of the Navy to transfer Jabez Burchard, assistant engineer, United States Navy, retired, from the half-pay list to the

75 per cent pay list of retired officers under section 1588 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

JAMES BEHAN.

The bill (H. R. 3822) for the relief of James Behan was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to issue a discharge to James Behan, who served on board the U. S. S. *Vermont*, U. S. S. *Canandaigua*, and U. S. S. *Pinta*, of the United States Navy, under the name of Michael Behan, in his true name in lieu of the one he received for the service.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ARCHIBALD G. STIRLING.

The joint resolution (H. J. Res. 134) for the relief of Archibald G. Stirling, recently midshipman, United States Navy, was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It authorizes the President to appoint former Midshipman Archibald G. Stirling to be an ensign in the United States Navy, to take the position he is entitled to by his order of merit, as shown by his examination for final graduation.

The joint resolution was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read a third time, and passed.

ROBERT MORGAN GILSON.

The bill (S. 3952) to restore to the active list of the United States Marine Corps the name of Robert Morgan Gilson was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill had been reported from the Committee on Naval Affairs with amendments, in line 6, page 1, after the word "Corps," to strike out "Provided, That the said Gilson shall, upon examination in accordance with regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy, before an examining board composed of three officers his senior in rank, satisfactorily establish his mental, moral, professional, and physical fitness to perform active service" and insert "Provided, That the said Robert Morgan Gilson shall establish to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Navy, by the usual examination for such grade, his physical, mental, moral, and professional fitness to perform the duties thereof: And provided further," and in line 6, page 2, after the word "promoted," to insert "and that no pay, bounty, or emoluments shall be allowed by reason of the passage of this act."

So as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the President be, and he is hereby, authorized, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to restore Robert Morgan Gilson, late a captain in the United States Marine Corps, to be a captain in the United States Marine Corps: *Provided*, That the said Robert Morgan Gilson shall establish to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Navy, by the usual examination for such grade, his physical, mental, moral, and professional fitness to perform the duties thereof: *And provided further*, That the said Gilson shall be carried as additional to the number of the grade to which he may be restored or at any time thereafter promoted; and that no pay, bounty, or emoluments shall be allowed by reason of the passage of this act.

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendments were concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

JOHN S. HIGGINS.

The bill (S. 879) for the relief of John S. Higgins, paymaster, United States Navy, was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill had been reported from the Committee on Naval Affairs with an amendment, in line 12, after "Paymaster F. G.," to strike out "Payne" and insert "Pyne," so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the proper accounting officers in settling and adjusting the accounts of John S. Higgins, paymaster, United States Navy, are hereby directed to credit in his account said John S. Higgins with the sum of \$1,047.14, which amount of Government funds he paid to Mr. Stephen J. Harvey, paymaster's clerk, United States Navy, for duty performed under orders of the Secretary of the Navy at Pensacola, Fla., Navy-Yard, from November, 1905, to September, 1906, under Paymaster F. G. Pyne, United States Navy.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

CLARENCE FREDERICK CHAPMAN.

The bill (H. R. 12499) for the relief of Clarence Frederick Chapman, United States Navy, was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill had been reported from the Committee on Naval Affairs with an amendment, in line 6, before the word "discharge," to strike out the word "honorably," so as to read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the United States Navy be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to restore to the roll of the Navy the name of Clarence Frederick Chapman, as ordinary seaman, and to discharge said Clarence Frederick Chapman from the Navy.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time, and passed.

UNIFORM WAREHOUSE RECEIPTS.

The bill (S. 1474) to make uniform the law of warehouse receipts in the District of Columbia was announced as the next business in order on the Calendar.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. This seems to be a very long bill, and I suggest that it be passed over.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The bill will be passed over without prejudice at the request of the Senator from Wyoming.

LEASES OF AGRICULTURAL LAND IN HAWAII.

The bill (H. R. 10540) to amend section 73 of the act to provide a government for the Territory of Hawaii was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to amend that portion of the section so as to read:

And no lease of agricultural land shall be granted, sold, or renewed by the government of the Territory of Hawaii for a longer period than fifteen years, and in every such case the land, or any part thereof so leased, may at any time during the term of the lease be withdrawn from the operation thereof for homestead or public purposes, in which case the rent reserved shall be reduced in proportion to the value of the part so withdrawn, and every such lease shall contain a provision to that effect.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

BENJAMIN C. WELCH.

The bill (S. 5388) for the relief of Benjamin C. Welch was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes that in the administration of the pension laws the authorization of the Secretary of War of May 7, 1863, permitting Benjamin C. Welch, formerly first lieutenant Company B, Fortieth New York Volunteers, to reenter the service shall be held and considered as an honorable discharge from his service with that command.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

DEFECTS IN NATURALIZATION PROCEEDINGS.

The bill (S. 388) to confirm and legalize prior admissions to citizenship of the United States where the judge or clerk of the court administering the oath to the applicant or his witnesses has failed to sign or seal the record, oath, or the judgment of admission, and to establish a proper record of such citizenship, was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill had been reported from the Committee on Immigration with amendments.

Mr. McCREARY. This seems to be an important bill. I should like for the member of the committee who reported it to make some explanation.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, the Senator who reported the bill is not present, but the bill came from the Committee on Immigration, and I gave it a great deal of attention, both in the committee and here. I believe it to be a thoroughly proper bill. It is to cure certain defects in the past in cases of naturalization under the old territorial laws, and where the law as now existing would exclude certain persons who were naturalized under the old laws. An amendment has been proposed which completely guards the Government. The bill has the unanimous report of the committee, of which I think the Senator from Kentucky is a member.

Mr. McCREARY. I had the honor of serving on the Committee on Immigration with the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE], and I know he is a very careful Senator and I am satisfied.

Mr. CLAY. With the permission of the Senator from Massachusetts, I should like to make an inquiry. As I caught the reading of the bill, it simply refers to citizens of North Dakota who had obtained citizenship.

Mr. LODGE. It was introduced simply for citizens of North Dakota. The Senator from Idaho thought it wiser, and I think properly, to make it apply to similar cases in other Territories.

Mr. CLAY. It has been amended in that way?

Mr. LODGE. It has been amended in that sense.

Mr. CLAY. I have nothing further to say about it.

Mr. LODGE. It is to cure defects in Territorial records.

Mr. CLAY. I thought it was rather peculiar to pass a bill having reference to one State.

Mr. LODGE. It has been amended in that respect.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The amendments proposed by the committee will be stated.

The SECRETARY. The amendments of the Committee on Immigration were, on page 1, section 1, line 3, after the word "applicant," to strike out "in the Territory of Dakota" and insert "in any Territory of the United States;" and on page 2, line 4, after the word "said," to strike out "action" and insert "section," so as to read:

That in any case where an applicant in any Territory of the United States to become a citizen of the United States has heretofore taken the oath provided in the second subdivision of section 2165 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, and has complied with the third subdivision of said section, and his said oath or affidavit, or the oaths or affidavits of his witnesses, have been taken in good faith for the purpose of admitting him to citizenship of the United States, and in open court before either the clerk of such court as is mentioned in said section or before the judge thereof, such oath administered by either the clerk of said court or the judge thereof in open court shall be deemed a full compliance with subdivisions second and third of said section.

The amendments were agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 4, section 2, line 10, after the word "date," to insert:

That nothing in this act contained shall be construed so as to deprive the Government of the right conferred by section 15 of the naturalization act of June 29, 1906, to secure the cancellation of illegally or irregularly granted certificates of citizenship.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendments were concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

DISTRICT FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The bill (H. R. 15230) to amend an act approved February 28, 1901, entitled "An act relating to the Metropolitan police of the District of Columbia," was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill had been reported from the Committee on the District of Columbia with an amendment, in line 9, after "by," to strike out "sickness or," so as to read:

That hereafter whenever any member of the fire department of the District of Columbia in the actual discharge of his duty shall become so disabled by injury as to require medical or surgical services or treatment other than such as can be rendered by the board of police and fire surgeons, the expense of such services or treatment may be paid from the firemen's pension fund.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

PETER M'KAY.

The bill (S. 2743) for the relief of Peter McKay was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to pay to Peter McKay \$4,000 as full compensation for permanent injuries received by him by being struck with a large piece of log hurled by the explosion of an excessive blast of powder discharged without warning by employees of the United States Government.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

JENNIE CARROLL AND MABEL H. LAZEAR.

The bill (S. 6350) granting an increase of pension to Jennie Carroll and Mabel H. Lazear was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll at \$125 a month each the names of Jennie Carroll, widow of James Carroll, major and surgeon, United States Army, and Mabel H. Lazear, widow of Dr. Jesse W. Lazear, late acting assistant contract surgeon, United States Army, in special recognition of the eminent services of said their husbands in discovering the means of preventing, as well as the cause and method of transmission and propagation of, yellow fever.

Mr. McCUMBER. Mr. President, I think it proper to state in connection with this bill granting pensions to Jennie Carroll and Mabel H. Lazear a few of the facts upon which the pension is based.

Some years ago we granted a pension to the widow of Maj. Walter Reed, who was a physician and made experiments to determine the cause of yellow fever in Cuba. He suffered himself to be bitten by mosquitoes and afterwards died, though he did not die as the result of the yellow fever which was contracted. We passed through the Senate a bill for the pension of his

widow at \$35 a month. It came up in the House of Representatives and was increased to \$125 a month. Without going to conference, I think, the Senate agreed to the House amendment.

There were two others, the husbands of the ladies mentioned in this bill, Doctor Carroll and Doctor Lazear, who were serving under Major Reed at that time, who, perhaps, did even more than he did in the matter of ascertaining the actual cause of yellow fever. He was stationed in the city of Washington most of the time, and they were operating in Cuba during that period. One died as the direct result of the bite of a mosquito which had been allowed to fill itself with blood from a yellow-fever patient. The other one did not die of that cause, but was equally instrumental in ascertaining this great truth. I therefore took it upon myself to make a rather full report upon all of the investigations that were made to determine the cause of the spread of yellow fever.

Mr. WARREN. Mr. President—

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from North Dakota yield to the Senator from Wyoming?

Mr. McCUMBER. Certainly.

Mr. WARREN. Regarding Doctor Reed, what did I understand the Senator to say, that he was not in the field in Cuba; that he was here in Washington?

Mr. McCUMBER. Most of the time his services were performed here. He was in Cuba part of the time, and of course he subjected himself while in Cuba to this danger. But I stated, merely in explanation, to show the services of these persons, that they were in the field all the time while his duty required him much of the time to be here.

Mr. WARREN. I make no objection to the provisions proposed by the Senator, but having had the case of Doctor Reed under investigation I think the facts will warrant the assertion that he was very faithful to that work, and subjected himself to all of the risks that were necessary to accomplish the result.

Mr. McCUMBER. I think I have properly stated it in the report, in which I state:

Major Reed was the head of the commission, but his duties required him to be in Washington the greater part of the time, and the actual work of making the experiments and demonstrating the truth of the theory was carried on in Cuba by Major Carroll and Doctor Lazear.

I think that states the facts correctly. I only desire to say that in my candid opinion, considering the amount of pensions granted in other cases, these pensions are somewhat excessive; but having already put ourselves upon record in granting a pension of \$125 a month to the widow of Major Reed, the committee could not justify itself if it refused to grant to the widows of other officers who did equally meritorious work an equal amount.

Mr. WARREN. What is the amount?

Mr. McCUMBER. The amount is \$125 a month. I think it is excessive, but as we have been excessive in one instance, we can not help but grant the same amount of pension in the other cases.

Mr. McCREARY. I wish to ask the Senator from North Dakota a question.

Mr. McCUMBER. Certainly.

Mr. McCREARY. I understand Jane Carroll is the widow of Major Carroll and Mabel G. Lazear is the widow of Doctor Lazear.

Mr. McCUMBER. Yes.

Mr. McCREARY. These two gentlemen exposed their lives in order to make a great discovery. Were they not among the leading men who did expose their lives in order to establish the fact that yellow fever is transmitted by mosquitoes?

Mr. McCUMBER. That is certainly correct.

Mr. McCREARY. I do not agree with the statement made by the Senator from North Dakota that the pension is too much. I think we owe it to the widows of these two men who made the great discovery to give them at least \$125 a month apiece.

Mr. McCUMBER. I made my statement simply based upon the pensions that we are paying to soldiers. A man who in the late great civil war made a charge upon an open battery, where he was absolutely sure of meeting death, it seems to me did as great a service to his country and was equally courageous. For my part, I would take chances with a mosquito rather than face the mouth of a cannon; and if we were to grant pensions to widows based upon the courage, the service, and the sacrifices of their husbands, I would be inclined to give just as much to the widow of a man who allowed himself to be killed by walking into certain death in the face of cannon as I would to a man who took his chances with a mosquito.

Mr. McCREARY. I think the cases are entirely different. A man who charges a battery exposes his own life and he shows that he is a patriot by fighting for his country. But this great discovery is beneficial to thousands, almost hundreds of thou-

sands of persons, and the man or the men who expose their lives for the purpose of benefiting so many hundreds of thousands of their fellow-men, I think, deserve great credit.

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President, the soldier in the performance of his duty charges the battery, and he loses his life in doing a patriotic act. These two physicians held commissions in the Medical Department of the Army, and their duty ceased when they performed the ordinary duties which are required of surgeons in the Army. In performing this added service, making themselves subject to death as the result of these experiments, they went outside and beyond what could reasonably have been demanded of them, and lost their lives as a result. I quite agree with the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. McCREARY] that their widows deserve special recognition because of that fact. I think the compensation is not excessive. When the case of Mrs. Reed was before the Senate, I recall the fact that I made a special appeal in her behalf, and we granted her a pension of \$125 a month. I feel sure the widows of these two other brave surgeons should be recognized to the same extent, and I am gratified to know there will be no objection to the passage of the bill.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

LAND AT BOISE CITY, IDAHO.

The bill (S. 6136) authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to issue patent to certain lands to Boise City was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Military Affairs with an amendment, on page 1, line 3, after the words "Secretary of," to strike out the words "the Interior" and insert the word "War," so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to issue patent in fee to Boise City, a municipal corporation, to that tract of land lying within the boundaries of the United States military reservation at Boise City, Ada County, Idaho, and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a stone marking the southwest boundary of the United States military reservation, thence north 22° 12' west 2,719.86 feet; thence north 20° west 351.84 feet; thence north 70° east 15.5 feet to a line 22 feet from the center of the Capital Water Company's ditch; thence in an easterly direction following a line 22 feet from the center line of said ditch and parallel to the same to the intersection with said line of the southeasterly boundary of the reservation; thence south 70° west to the point of beginning, subject to any rights of the Capital Water Company for the use of said grounds as a right of way or an easement to convey water.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill authorizing the Secretary of War to issue patent to certain lands to Boise, Idaho."

LANDS AT FORT LOGAN, COLO.

The bill (S. 5862) to purchase certain lands adjacent to the present site of Fort Logan, Colo., was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

INLAND WATERWAY.

The bill (S. 754) for ascertaining the feasibility and probable cost of constructing a canal from the Tennessee River, at or near the city of Chattanooga, in the State of Tennessee, to the navigable waters of the Ocmulgee River, in the State of Georgia, by which there will be furnished adequate water communication by the shortest and most practicable route between the Atlantic Ocean and the navigable waters in the rivers of the Mississippi Valley, was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

SURVEY OF WOOD RIVER, OREGON.

The next business on the Calendar was the concurrent resolution submitted by Mr. FULTON and reported by Mr. McLAURIN, from the Committee on Commerce, which was read, considered, and agreed to, as follows:

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, directed to cause a survey and estimate to be made for a project of improvement of Wood River from the point where it empties into Klamath Lake, in Klamath County, Oreg., to the head of navigation, and report the same to Congress.

UNIFORM WAREHOUSE RECEIPTS.

Mr. GALLINGER. The bill (S. 1474) to make uniform the law of warehouse receipts in the District of Columbia was passed over at the suggestion of the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. CLARK], who informs me he has no objection to the bill. It was partly read. I ask that it be now taken up for further consideration.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, resumed the consideration of the bill, and the reading was concluded.

Mr. GALLINGER. Let the blank remain. The other House can fill it.

Mr. TELLER. Mr. President—

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President, just a few words. If the Senator will permit me to explain the bill—

Mr. TELLER. That is what I want.

Mr. GALLINGER. The bill was given every consideration by the Senator from Vermont [Mr. DILLINGHAM] and in his report he calls attention to its importance. It seems that it was first considered by the conference of commissioners on uniform State laws, of whom Professor Williston, of the Harvard Law School, was a member; that it was adopted and recommended by the conference of that commission in August; that it was afterwards passed upon favorably by the American Bar Association, the American Bankers' Association, the American Warehouseman's Association, and by a large number of chambers of commerce and boards of trade, and it has been enacted into law in the States of New York, Illinois, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Connecticut, and Iowa. The Senator from Vermont adds in his report:

As indicating the importance of the measure, it was stated that warehoused goods, consisting of the products of farms, mines, and manufacturing, to the estimated value of \$300,000,000, are constantly in the warehouses of the country, and that this measure will make the warehouse receipts issued for these values an excellent medium of exchange, and that the legislation will thus become an important factor in the commerce of the country.

I feel sure that the bill is a very valuable and safe piece of legislation, but of course if there is an objection, it will go over, and the Senator from Vermont will give it his attention when he is present.

Mr. CLAY. I will ask the Senator if it is confined to the District of Columbia?

Mr. GALLINGER. Yes; it applies only to the District of Columbia.

Mr. CLAY. That is what I thought.

Mr. GALLINGER. Six of the great States of the Union have enacted laws in precise terms. It is intended that the District of Columbia shall enact it. It applies to no State, of course.

Mr. CULBERSON. I may have misunderstood the Senator, but I understood him to ask that the bill might go over until the Senator from Vermont [Mr. DILLINGHAM] is present.

Mr. GALLINGER. I said if there was any objection, of course, it would go over, and the Senator from Vermont, who reported the bill, will be present at a later day to answer any questions that may be propounded. He knows more about it than I do.

Mr. CULBERSON. I gather from the letter of the president of the Board of Commissioners that the bill was not drafted by any Senator, but it was drafted and sent to the Senate by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia.

Mr. GALLINGER. That is correct.

Mr. CULBERSON. I have not had time to examine the bill. It is a bill of some length and I ask that it may go over.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The bill will go over without prejudice.

Mr. GALLINGER. Retaining its place on the Calendar.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Retaining its place on the calendar.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

Mr. LODGE. As that completes the Calendar, I should like to have a short executive session. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The motion was agreed to, and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business. After twenty-two minutes spent in executive session the doors were reopened.

FUR SEAL FISHERIES.

Mr. LODGE, at the request of Mr. FORAKER, moved to reconsider the vote of the 25th instant, ordering Senate Document No. 407 to be printed and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

The motion to reconsider was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. LODGE, at the request of Mr. FORAKER, the paper was withdrawn from the files of the Senate.

SNAKE RIVER DAM, WASHINGTON.

Mr. PILES. I now ask that the bill (H. R. 7618) to authorize the Benton Water Company, its successors or assigns, to construct a dam across the Snake River, in the State of Washington, be laid before the Senate.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the bill (H. R. 7618) to authorize the Benton Water Company, its successors or assigns, to construct a dam across the Snake River, in the State of Washington, and the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to its consideration.

Mr. ANKENY. I wish to say, Mr. President, that this is simply a local bill which will provide for the irrigation of over 20,000 acres of land which has heretofore been practically worthless.

Mr. PILES. One hundred thousand acres.

Mr. ANKENY. This is simply a local affair, and we believe all objections to it have been removed. As I understand, it is simply a matter of irrigation. Under the bill it is to be regulated by the Secretary of War, and no damage will be done by this dam to navigation on the Snake River. The irrigation of this land will be to the interest and benefit of many. I hope the bill may be speedily passed.

Mr. FRYE. I should like to ask the Senator from Washington a question. Does the bill provide for electrical power?

Mr. ANKENY. Yes, sir; the bill does.

Mr. FRYE. Is the Senator aware that the President has stated that he will veto any bill which provides for the creation of electrical power unless provision is made by which the United States shall be protected in all its rights and shall receive remuneration for the power which is granted?

Mr. ANKENY. When the bill was drawn the President had not yet made that statement.

Mr. FRYE. The President wrote a letter to me and I communicated it to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. TELLER. Mr. President—

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Washington yield to the Senator from Colorado?

Mr. ANKENY. I do.

Mr. TELLER. Mr. President, it will be some time before a bill allowing the United States Government to take compensation for the use of water in the States will pass this body. I am prepared to show, whenever some proper bill comes before the Senate, that the Supreme Court, at least thirty times in fifty years, has declared that the water of rivers, navigable and nonnavigable, belongs to the States and not to the General Government. I have the documents in my brief, and I shall present them some day.

This bill, Mr. President, is in the usual form. The State of Idaho has an unquestioned right to allow a dam to be built in any stream that is not actually navigable. The Snake River is navigable in part and in part is not navigable. There are some navigable stretches and some that are not navigable. I am somewhat familiar with the Snake River, but I do not know where this particular point is.

Mr. ANKENY. I would say to the Senator from Colorado that it is at or near Fivemile Rapids, on the Snake River, just above its junction with the Columbia River.

Mr. FRYE. I am not objecting to the bill. It was reported favorably from the committee of which I have the honor to be chairman. I was simply stating the fact for the consideration of the Senator of the communication which I had from the President.

Mr. GALLINGER. Which came subsequent to the report.

Mr. FRYE. Yes; it came subsequent to the report.

Mr. TELLER. Mr. President, so far as I am concerned, it will be a good while before we shall recognize the right of the General Government to invade the States in that particular, and in order to do so we shall have to overturn the Supreme Court, which has passed on this subject at least thirty times, as I have stated. We could overturn the Supreme Court, but I do not think we shall.

There can be no objection to passing this bill, except that it is a useless thing. The State of Idaho can do this very thing, and the Government can not prevent it from doing it, because it does not interfere with the navigability of that stream. It is not navigable at this point, as I understand.

Mr. ANKENY. I will say for the information of the Senator that this ditch or dam proposition is entirely within the State of Washington—my State and my county, for that matter.

Mr. TELLER. Then, I understand, it is in the State of Washington?

Mr. ANKENY. Yes; it is near Fivemile Rapids, in the State of Washington.

Mr. FRYE. The bill has the approval of the Secretary of War.

Mr. TELLER. The Secretary of War is a better lawyer than the President.

Mr. BORAH. Mr. President, if it is in order at this time, I desire to offer an amendment.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The bill is before the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, and open to amendment.

Mr. BORAH. I offer the amendment which I send to the desk.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The amendment proposed by the Senator from Idaho will be stated.

The SECRETARY. After the word "six," at the end of line 10, it is proposed to insert:

Provided, That said Benton Water Company, its successors or assigns, shall construct, operate, and maintain locks, perpetual and free of charge or toll to navigation and navigators, and shall so use said stream as not in any manner to obstruct, embarrass, or retard navigation.

Mr. ANKENY. I accept that amendment, Mr. President.

Mr. TELLER. I think there is a general law which covers that, although there is no objection to putting the amendment in, I suppose.

Mr. BORAH. There may be a general law.

Mr. TELLER. There is a general law that covers that, but there is no objection to this amendment.

Mr. BORAH. I think this amendment can do no harm, as the general law may not be specific enough to cover this particular matter.

Mr. TELLER. I do not think it will do any harm.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is on the amendment proposed by the Senator from Idaho [Mr. BORAH].

Mr. ANKENY. We accept the amendment, Mr. President.

Mr. HEYBURN. They have accepted the amendment, Mr. President.

Mr. GALLINGER. They can not accept it.

Mr. HEYBURN. I desire, before anything is agreed to on this bill, to present some remarks to the Senate.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair will put the question on the amendment proposed by the Senator from Idaho, unless the senior Senator from Idaho desires to be heard on it.

Mr. HEYBURN. I can speak on the bill as well.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is on the amendment submitted by the junior Senator from Idaho [Mr. BORAH].

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. HEYBURN. Mr. President, I desire to submit some suggestions in regard to this proposed legislation that go to the entire question.

Mr. TELLER. So do I.

Mr. HEYBURN. The Snake River is a navigable stream. It makes the State of Idaho a seaboard State. It gives the State of Idaho the only seaport that it has or can have, because it is at the head of the navigation of the Snake River that the city of Lewiston is situated, and I certainly do not intend to sit idly by and see some private enterprise construct a dam across the Snake River quite a distance below the city of Lewiston, so that the vessels that traverse that river between the city of Lewiston and the sea will be at the mercy of a private enterprise that has constructed a dam under a charter that only gives it a limit of fifty years of life. I object to any private enterprise constructing a dam across a navigable river, and especially for an irrigation project or a power project that is purely speculative in its character.

It is contended here every time opposition is suggested to this measure that under the law the Secretary of War will protect us against the irresponsibility of the parties constructing this dam. We do not care for a delegated defense. The law itself is a sufficient defense unless we pull it down or open the door to this kind of improvident legislation.

This proposed dam is not in the State of Idaho, and neither the State of Idaho nor its legislature would have any control whatever over it. The line between Idaho and Washington is immediately below the city of Lewiston. It is within a mile of the city of Lewiston. They are proposing in the State of Washington to treat this great river, which is as large as the Potomac in front of this city, as though it were the private property of the State of Washington, and they are proposing to construct a dam entirely across the river some 35 feet in height; then they are proposing to make an artificial canal around the end of this dam and put the locks of the canal on private property, and they are proposing to do it by a private corporation.

I do not know that the map of their proposed work was before the committee that reported this bill, and I will just pass it along to the chairman.

During the last Congress I objected to the consideration of this bill on the same ground upon which I shall now submit my objection. But, waiving that for the moment, I asked for a statement as to the responsibility of the corporation seeking for this right at the hands of Congress. I have it before me, bearing the signature of the secretary and treasurer of the company:

TREASURER'S REPORT.
OFFICE OF THE BENTON WATER COMPANY,
Richland, Wash., January 1, 1908.

Statement of assets and liabilities January 1, 1908.

Assets:	
Lands in Franklin County	\$27,000.00
Buildings, tools, live stock, boat, and telephone line	25,000.00
Bills receivable, contracts, and accounts	48,352.00
Irrigating system, lands irrigated, and city property	253,425.00
Cash	10,143.75
Total	363,920.75

That is the statement of their assets:

Liabilities:	
Capital stock	\$25,000.00
Reserve fund	25,282.00
Accounts payable	13,470.00
Real estate, surplus, and undivided profits	300,168.75
Total	363,920.75

That is their financial statement for which I called. Their articles of incorporation state:

ARTICLE I.

The name of this corporation is the Benton Water Company.

ARTICLE II.

The objects for which this corporation is formed are as follows:

1. To own, construct, operate, and maintain a water-power plant for electrical, manufacturing, irrigating, and other purposes.
2. To build, own, operate, and maintain irrigation canals and ditches; acquire and make appropriations of water; sell water rights, and charge and receive rentals and tolls for supplying water for irrigation and domestic purposes.
3. To develop the water power of the Yakima River, in township 9, range 28 east, Willamette meridian, for the purpose of generating electricity for use for light and power. To take and receive from any public or private corporation franchises and privileges; to generate and transmit electric power to other points in the State of Washington, and to sell the same.
4. To borrow money, execute its promissory note therefor; to issue bonds and secure the same by mortgage upon its own property; to buy, improve land, and to lease, sell, or convey the same and to do everything else which may be done necessary and convenient to carry out the objects set forth in these articles of incorporation.

ARTICLE III.

The principal place of business of this corporation shall be at Kennewick, Yakima County, Wash.

ARTICLE IV.

The capital stock of this corporation is hereby fixed at \$25,000, to be divided into 250 shares of the par value of \$100 each.

ARTICLE V.

The time of existence of this corporation is hereby fixed at fifty years.

ARTICLE VI.

The number of trustees is hereby fixed at four, and the names of those who shall manage this corporation's business until August 1, 1905, are W. R. Amon, Howard S. Amon, Albert L. Smith, and Bruce E. McGregor.

Those are the articles of incorporation of the company that is asking Congress to give them the right to build a dam across this great navigable river at Fivemile Rapids, within the State of Washington, under a plan, as outlined by their statement and prospectus, which would cost not less than two and one-half million dollars. A lot of irresponsible speculators who, when I asked them the question here, upon the occasion of their visiting me to solicit the withdrawal of my objection, said that they could not give me the inside of this matter and could not disclose their principals, ask Congress to pass a law permitting them to enter upon this enterprise. They have \$10,000 in cash, and they owe about \$13,000, if I remember the figures in the statement.

They say that the act of Congress providing that nothing can be done except upon the approval of the Secretary of War is sufficient to protect the rights of all. Pardon me for just a moment, and I shall call your attention to it. It is the act of June 21, 1906:

The persons owning or operating any such dam shall maintain, at their own expense, such lights and other signals thereon and such fishways as the Secretary of Commerce and Labor shall prescribe.

SEC. 4. That all rights acquired under this act shall cease and be determined if the person, company, or corporation acquiring such rights shall, at any time, fail to comply with any of the provisions and requirements of the act, or with any of the stipulations and conditions that may be prescribed as aforesaid by the Chief of Engineers and the Secretary of War.

SEC. 5. That any persons who shall fail or refuse to comply with the lawful order of the Secretary of War and the Chief of Engineers, made in accordance with the provisions of this act, shall be deemed guilty of a violation of this act, and any persons who shall be guilty of a violation of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding \$5,000, and every month such persons shall remain in default shall be deemed a new offense and subject such persons to additional penalties there-

for; and in addition to the penalties above described the Secretary of War and the Chief of Engineers may, upon refusal of the persons owning or controlling any such dam and accessory works to comply with any lawful order issued by the Secretary of War or Chief of Engineers in regard thereto, cause the removal of such dam and accessory works as an obstruction to navigation at the expense of the persons owning or controlling such dam.

They say that is sufficient protection to justify Congress in giving authority to a private enterprise to enter upon this navigable river and shut us off from the sea.

Mr. President, no greater injury could be inflicted upon the State of Idaho than for Congress to authorize a private enterprise of such insignificant pretensions and ability as this appears to be upon the face of their own papers, to enter upon a work which, it is safe to say, if they start at all, would result in an unfinished condition of this work that would leave the river obstructed and nonnavigable, without any redress to the State of Idaho or the people interested in maintaining the navigation upon this river.

I believe that if the Government of the United States were to enter upon this work and build this dam, it could and would be beneficial to the navigation of the river, because the Government would construct a dam, permanent in its character, sufficient, through the means of locks, etc., for the passage of vessels, and you could rely upon its being maintained as long as the Government stands, which will be forever, so far as we are concerned. But to allow a private enterprise with such an insignificant backing to enter upon a navigable stream and obstruct it with the kind of work they would place there, with the locks not in the river at all, but in a private canal built upon the outside, seems to me to be so unreasonable that argument is almost useless or wasted upon it.

Mr. President, judging from the cost of other locks that have been placed in dams, the locks proposed by this company would cost, taking their assets at the face of their figures, more than the entire capital that they even suggest they own, and the maintenance of those locks would be a charge of not less than \$5,000 a year upon this corporation of \$50,000 capital and speculative in its character. That river must be kept open day and night, and the ordinary expense of maintaining the dam and locks is far beyond them. But if they were solvent enough to build it, I would oppose any private corporation entering upon a navigable river to build a dam that would place the navigation of the stream at the mercy of the management of that dam; and I sincerely trust that the Senate will not give their consent to undoing the work that we have been doing for years.

We have been importuning, and receiving in a reasonable measure, assistance from the Government to make that river navigable. We have spent many million dollars to open The Dalles in this same river below. We have completed the work and we are spending \$9,000,000 to open the Celilo Falls Canal. That work ought to be completed next year. When it is completed, then the Snake River will be an open river from Lewiston, Idaho, to the sea. Two lines of steamers ply upon that river. Over two years ago I was one of 180 passengers on a steamer that passed down the river, over the same place where they propose to construct this dam, in order to demonstrate that the Snake River was open from Lewiston to the sea.

We left Lewiston in the morning and we were at Celilo, in the State of Oregon, in the afternoon. There we had public ceremonies relative to the commencement of the work that had been authorized to be done at Celilo for the purpose of opening the river from Lewiston to the sea. We passed over this Fivemile Rapids as smoothly in a 180-ton vessel, with 180 passengers on it, as you would pass down the Potomac River from here to the sea upon the vessels that ply upon it. There was no difficulty whatever in navigating the river.

This river has been paralleled by the railroads from Lewiston to the sea. The navigation of that river is a menace to the railroads being able arbitrarily to control the traffic of that country, and as long as this river is open we can keep those railroads within reasonable bounds in the fixing of their rates. Close this river by the construction of private dams or by any other means, and you place that immense country—which produced this year something over 30,000,000 bushels of wheat, and other things in proportion—at the mercy of the railroads in taking their products to the market.

Mr. President, I would vote for an appropriation to build a dam by the Government that should back water over any shoal water or over any of these rapids because of the permanency and the sufficiency of the construction of the work; but I can not allow, so far as I can prevent it, the construction of any work upon that river by private enterprise, because it will be necessarily at the mercy, not only of the ability of the parties to maintain it, but at the mercy of the whim and changing business interests, and in a few years, even if it should be con-

structed, you would find those locks abandoned or you would find them swinging one end down the stream in utter neglect.

Mr. President, I trust this bill will not receive the sanction of the Senate.

Mr. TELLER. Mr. President, may I ask the Senator a question?

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. FLINT in the chair). Does the Senator from Idaho yield to the Senator from Colorado?

Mr. HEYBURN. Certainly.

Mr. TELLER. Has the railroad been built from Riparia to Lewiston?

Mr. HEYBURN. Yes; and it is in operation.

Mr. TELLER. I want to ask the Senator another question. Is the amendment offered by his colleague [Mr. BORAH] satisfactory to him?

Mr. HEYBURN. No.

Mr. TELLER. I understand that amendment provides that this company shall build the locks.

Mr. HEYBURN. But, Mr. President, we must not allow a company whose life is limited by law to fifty years, even if we knew they were going to live fifty years, to take possession of a river and to build locks.

Mr. TELLER. I am entirely in sympathy with the Senator from Idaho in this matter. If this is a navigable river, certainly we ought not permit such action; and if it is not a navigable river, then the State should control it, and not the General Government. If it is a navigable river, we certainly should not authorize any locks to be built.

Mr. HEYBURN. By private enterprise.

Mr. TELLER. By private enterprise; but if there are to be locks built, the Government should build the locks and have control of them.

Mr. HEYBURN. This bill does not provide for the Government building the locks.

Mr. TELLER. I understand this bill provides, if the amendment is accepted, that the company shall build the locks, and I presume if that should pass, they would not care about the effect.

Mr. HEYBURN. Yes, Mr. President, for the purpose of entering upon this enterprise they are willing that any of these conditions may be imposed upon them, and they will promise to keep them, but they can not keep them. If they were the custodians of this responsibility, they would not be able to do it, and it is not the proper way to manage navigable rivers.

Mr. TELLER. I agree to that.

Mr. HEYBURN. Now, Mr. President, that this river is navigable there is no question at all. The railroad company about twenty years ago persuaded the people that the river was not cheaply or safely navigable. It had been navigable for years before the railroad came. It had been navigated freely, and it was accepted as a navigable river of some value. As soon as that railroad was constructed from Portland up The Dalles to Wallula they immediately began to send out little suggestions and statements that the river was not safely navigable, and they bought up the steamboat line. The Oregon Railway and Navigation Company, by its very name, suggests what it was for. They controlled the river thoroughly. They controlled it by their railroad on the bank and by buying up the steamboat lines, which practically divided all the navigation and discouraged everybody else who even suggested that there might be profit in navigating that river.

Mr. President, that was the situation for years, and when we passed down over it our pilot and captain was Captain Gray, and he ran the steamboat down from Lewiston to the sea by the chart by which he had run the boat on that river twenty-six years before. So there had been no change.

Now, they say the inducement for taking these chances is sufficient to justify us; that it will result in irrigating so many thousand acres of land. The navigation of Snake River is more important to the people of that country than the irrigation of these acres. They can be irrigated by some other method. But that that river should be obstructed by that dam, which it is proposed by this bill shall be built, is an intolerable thing for the people of the upriver country to contemplate. I have here suggestions of five other private dams just waiting to see what Congress will do in regard to this one—power plants, irrigation schemes.

If you grant this, you will be asked to grant the right to other private corporations, and you will have a succession of these threatening obstacles up and down that river, which is now a navigable stream and may always be one. We appropriate money in every river and harbor bill for the improvement of that river. Since we have adopted the method of jetty dredging, raking the rocks toward the shore in the shape

of jetties, we have made wonderful progress in keeping open and constantly deepening by the automatic action of the water those channels.

I am not at all disposed to stand here in the Senate and see a bill like this passed through without thorough consideration, and I say it is a threat and a menace to the prosperity of northern Idaho not only for to-day, but forever. I hope the bill will not receive the support of this body.

Mr. PILES. Mr. President, I am somewhat surprised to hear the Senator from Idaho [Mr. HEYBURN] say that this dam is a threat or a menace to the people of northern Idaho, when no one in the State of Idaho except himself, as far as I have been able to learn, opposes the passage of this bill. When this bill was first presented to the Senate at the present session, after having come from the House of Representatives, where it has been passed for the last two sessions, the Commercial Club of the city of Lewiston, Idaho, the principal town in that section of Idaho and which is situated on the Snake River and is more vitally interested in the navigation of that river than any other town or section in the State, opposed it; but later that club employed an able, experienced, and capable civil engineer to go down the river and investigate its navigability and determine whether, in his judgment, the dam would be beneficial or detrimental to the people of Idaho, and particularly to the town of Lewiston, situated upon the Snake River.

That engineer, as the Senator from Idaho well knows, reported that the construction of the dam would be for the benefit of the people of northern Idaho and the whole State of Idaho in that it would increase and improve the navigability of Snake River. So then the Commercial Club of the city of Lewiston, with this bill amended as proposed by the junior Senator from Idaho, immediately withdrew all objections.

This proposed dam is to be situated wholly within the State of Washington. The Senator talks about the Government of the United States putting a dam in the river to irrigate that country. Mr. President, some years ago one of the leading citizens of the State of Washington incorporated a company, and engaged large capital for the purpose of irrigating a vast stretch of country in the vicinity of this proposed dam.

After he had raised his capital, secured his contracts, and was ready to construct his ditches and put water upon something like 500,000 acres of arid lands, the Government withdrew it and prohibited him from carrying out his project. Some years later, after the gentleman who had organized the company had thrown up his plans and redistributed his capital, the Government threw the land open to settlement and improvement. If the Government compelled the abandonment of that vast project, bringing as it would in the end some millions of acres of land into irrigation, how long do you suppose it would be before it—if it would ever do it—would construct a dam at Fivemile Rapids for the purpose of enabling the people to irrigate there some 100,000 acres of arid land? This region is adjacent to one of the finest fruit belts in all of this Union.

The crops in that section of the country mature some three weeks earlier than in any other place in the United States, so far as my information goes. The people there have felt outraged that after investing their money, after buying these lands, and to a certain extent clearing them and going to the expense which they have in making their homes, they are unable to get water upon that arid region so as to make their lands fruitful and profitable.

The Snake River, at the point to which the Senator refers, is navigable only at certain seasons of the year. That portion of the river is a series of rapids, some 18 or 20 miles of which it is exceedingly dangerous for vessels to navigate even in high water, and in low water it is utterly and absolutely impossible of navigation.

When this bill came over from the House and I began to look into the matter, I wrote to the Chief of Engineers of the War Department and asked him, in effect, upon what theory he had approved the passage of this bill through the House of Representatives, and he said, under date of February 13, 1908, addressing me:

Replying to your letter of the 11th instant, would say that the favorable report on H. R. 7618, Sixtieth Congress, first session, providing for the construction of a dam across Snake River near Fivemile Rapids was made for the following reason:

From information on file in this office, it appears that this section of the river is susceptible of improvement by locks and dams, and therefore the construction of a dam properly designed and located, with a suitable lock in connection therewith, would improve the navigable condition of the river at this point and to that extent benefit the navigation of the entire river above.

If the Senator from Idaho wants the Snake River improved and he is willing to trust the judgment of the Chief of Engineers, then the construction of this dam in that river will

improve it, because it will back up the water some 18 miles over that series of rapids and make the river at that point navigable all through the year, and in addition to that it will set back the current in the river for many miles above the dam, which in itself will greatly improve the navigation of the river and permit vessels plying upon it to make much better time than they otherwise would make.

Mr. President, the Senator from Idaho complains because this dam is to be put in a navigable river. It is true that the gentlemen who have been thinking of this project have thought that it would be a good plan to put the dam in the river, but under the law as it exists and over which the men who propose this project have absolutely no control they are compelled to put that dam where the Chief of Engineers of the War Department shall direct it to be built.

No dam can be placed in that river until the plans and specifications, under the law, have been approved by the Department; and this law which he complains of, permitting a lock to be constructed on private property, expressly provides that wherever a lock shall be authorized by the Government to be constructed, the land upon which it is constructed shall be conveyed to the United States free of any cost to the Government. So there is utterly and absolutely no possibility for the Government to be injured in this proposition. In the first place the Government must approve the plans and specifications. In the second place, if the Government permits a lock to be constructed it must designate the place, and the persons proposing to construct it must convey the title of the location to the Government of the United States. So the whole project is in effect owned and controlled by the Government of the United States.

The Senator speaks of the want of capital on the part of these people to carry out this project. It is true that their corporation was organized with a capital stock of \$25,000, and according to the reports which that concern has furnished the Senator from Idaho it shows that it has a surplus of \$25,000. It shows that it has, over and above all of its debts, more than \$300,000 worth of property. Whoever heard of a concern starting out—anyway in a project of this kind—with all of its capital on hand at once? The Senator, being familiar with the laws of the State of Washington, understands full well that that capital stock may be increased at any time. That it will be necessary to increase the capital stock of this company to complete this enterprise no one will deny.

He also knows that while the corporation is limited to fifty years' duration, it can, under the laws of the State of Washington, be continued indefinitely and perpetually for fifty years at a time. So there can be no objection on that score.

I hope, inasmuch as this project is situated in the State of Washington, at least 100 miles from the Idaho line, and the waters of the river which it is proposed to dam run through the very county in which my colleague resides, and in view of the fact that the people of Idaho, who are vitally interested in this project, believe that this will improve the navigability of that river and believe also that it will open up a vast stretch of country to the benefit of people who want to improve these arid lands—I hope, I say, in view of all these considerations, that the Senate will pass this bill, for I feel certain it can in no manner injure the people of Idaho. The Commercial Club of Lewiston have wired that they favor the passage of the bill with the amendment proposed by the junior Senator from Idaho, and certainly the fulfillment of this project will bring into cultivation a vast stretch of country; it will make a garden out of a desert, and it can do no possible harm to the Government. The Government keeps absolute control over the whole proposition and can lose nothing by giving the people out there an opportunity to improve that section of the country.

Mr. FRYE. Mr. President, as a justification of the Committee on Commerce for reporting the bill favorably, I wish to read the following communication from General Mackenzie:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS,
Washington, January 3, 1908.

The accompanying bill, H. R. 7618, Sixtieth Congress, first session, to authorize the construction of a dam across Snake River at or near Firemile Rapids, makes ample provision for the protection of navigation interests, and I know of no objection to its favorable consideration by Congress so far as those interests are concerned.

A. MACKENZIE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Engineers, United States Army.

Mr. TELLER. Mr. President, as the bill passed the House it certainly did not make ample provision for the commerce of that river. As the bill passed the House there was no provision for locks. If we should adopt the amendment offered by the junior Senator from Idaho, it may be that the bill would answer the purpose as the General says it does, to protect the commerce. I believe there is a law which requires the Secretary of War to supervise the obstructions, is there not?

Mr. FRYE. Yes; there is.

Mr. TELLER. If not, then we ought to provide that he should do that.

Mr. President, I know something about the Snake River. Of course it is a river that at some seasons of the year is not navigable in some places. I have been on Snake River a number of times from Riparia to Lewiston, and I have been deprived of a trip up there once or twice because the river was too low to run the boat. Yet there is no question that a very small amount of money would make the river from Riparia to Lewiston navigable at every season of the year, even at low water, but there are some obstructions that ought to be removed. The river above Lewiston is somewhat obstructed by rocks, and yet with a small outlay, in my opinion, the navigability of that river could be extended above the town of Lewiston. I could not say from actual observation how far, but I know from actual observation that it might be a considerable distance.

I sympathize with the people who want to secure and maintain for themselves the navigability of these streams. I believe that it is a public duty, and I certainly am not going to vote for anything that I do not believe protects the people along those streams. Whether that will be done by these locks I can not say for certain without some thought about it. But if it is a navigable stream, I should doubt the propriety of putting locks in it, although we have been doing that. Take the Tennessee River. The Government has put locks in there. But there the Government controls the whole thing. If this was a proposition for the Government to build a dam and build the locks and supervise them and own them, I would not object to it.

Mr. HEYBURN. I would not.

Mr. TELLER. But that is a very different thing from turning it over to a corporation. I am of the opinion that the Government of the United States is rich enough and ought to take care of its own streams. I do not believe, wherever a dam is necessary to help the navigation of a river, that the Government should turn it over to some corporation. The Government should do it itself.

I believe the senior Senator from Idaho [Mr. HEYBURN] is correct when he says this has been a navigable river ever since the opening of the country. It has been a navigable river for the last fifty years certainly. There has been more or less navigation. I know there are some rapids there which perhaps at low water you can not pass. There are some rapids clear above Lewiston that could be taken out which would make the river navigable pretty nearly from Huntington down; not all the way. There are some places, perhaps, that would require locks. But by taking out those reefs across the river in several places it could be done.

The Senator spoke about the grain that is carried down the river. Two years ago I was on the river from Riparia to Lewiston, and the captain told me he had carried the fall before 600,000 bushels of wheat down the river on the two boats that ran at that time from Riparia to Lewiston. The banks of the river for a long distance are covered with wheat fields. I have seen a township in that country which practically was a solid wheat field. So has the senior Senator from Idaho.

I feel a little interest in that country. I have been there a good many times. I invested some money there many years ago—forty-odd years ago. I am sorry to say it is still there. I visited that country forty-two years ago, and I know something about it and I feel an interest in it, and I do not want to do anything and I do not want to see anything done that will interfere with the development and growth of that country.

Mr. HEYBURN. Mr. President, I rose to say, in connection with the remarks of the Senator from Colorado [Mr. TELLER], that while there were very short periods each year during which the river at places is not navigable for a certain class of vessels, yet it is always navigable for another class of vessels.

Mr. TELLER. Lighter vessels.

Mr. HEYBURN. We have been expending every year a very considerable sum of money in improving it, and we have enlarged the scope of navigation very much since the Senator from Colorado and I first knew the river. Above Lewiston, between Lewiston and Huntington, which connects with the main line of the Oregon Short Line road at Huntington, vessels have made the trip five times, I am advised. I know they have made it twice, because I was familiar with the men and with the conditions.

Now, with reference to the action of the city of Lewiston. I am in a position to know something about it. I say without any hesitation, and it may go from here out to Lewiston, that I have silenced the sentiment that was there expressed, in the absence of a full knowledge of the scope and effect of this legislation, so that to-day there is none except the sentiment of the interested in Lewiston. It is not uncommon and sometimes

not difficult to procure an expression of sentiment in favor of a measure that is presented by our friends and by men we like and by men who are inclined to do what they can to assist us in carrying out our enterprises. That was the condition of affairs at Lewiston. I have a protest from a commercial club in the county in which the Senator from Washington lives.

I have not thought it wise or proper to urge that upon the Senate. I am not going into the State of any Senator here and undertake to know more about his State and its interests and its sentiment than he does. I am not going to aspire to represent the State of Washington in the United States Senate or to antagonize the Senators from that State. I am here to speak for the State of Idaho, which I in part represent, and I have no hesitation in saying that my colleague will not differ with me in regard to this matter, being advised of the facts.

I have known this river for pretty nearly thirty years. I know it well. I have been on it in all seasons of the year and on all occasions. I live in that section of the country and have during those years. I know the sentiments of the people and I know their interests, and I know that, while the State of Washington, in the local community where this water might be taken out of the river or this power applied, might feel an interest, as a local community always feels it, especially if it alone shares the benefits, yet I am speaking for the interests of a great State that I say is made a seaboard State by reason of the fact that that river is navigable to the sea—is open to the sea. If we had forty Government dams and locks in it, it would be open to the sea, because that which the Government is behind is of such a character that it belongs to all the people and is for the benefit of those of the people who are in a position to take advantage of it, as distinguished from the people who live at a distance and can not reap any advantage from it.

Shall Idaho's voice be ignored here when it speaks for its rights to maintain the river? We have given the State of Oregon \$14,000,000, if my recollection is correct, in order to make the river open to the sea for Oregon, and they have not been a bit bashful about asking for it. We have given the State of Washington some millions of dollars for the purpose of making this river open to the sea.

Mr. PILES. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Idaho yield to the Senator from Washington?

Mr. HEYBURN. Certainly.

Mr. PILES. I should like to say that I have examined on the map the tortuous course of the Snake River, and I find this point is nearly 300 miles from Lewiston. Does not the Senator recognize the fact that the Government engineer says that this dam will improve the navigation of the river?

Mr. HEYBURN. No; they do not say that.

Mr. PILES. Pardon me a moment.

Mr. HEYBURN. I have the report on my desk. I know what it says.

Mr. PILES. Did not the engineer say so when he recommended the passage of the bill through the House? Did he not say so in the letter which I have read and which I have here to submit to the Senator if he wants it? Does not the Senator himself know that putting in the dam will slack that river for 25 to 35 miles through the State of Washington, which will be a benefit to the people who live along the river and who use the vessels which navigate the river? Is he not standing here, then, trying to prevent the people of the State of Washington from having that portion of the river which runs through the State improved, to their advantage and the advantage of the navigation of the river farther up, and to the benefit of the people of Idaho as well as of the people of Washington?

Mr. HEYBURN. The engineers to whom the Senator refers are men well known to myself. There are many "ifs" connected with that conclusion. If the private individual could build this dam, and if the engineers under whose directions it be constructed were to place proper and sufficient locks in the river, and if those locks were to be maintained permanently, it would back the water over 25 miles of reefs and benefit the navigation. I will vote for sufficient appropriation for the Government to construct dams where by backing the water over the obstacles the navigation may be improved, coupled with the construction of permanent locks, to be permanently maintained by a permanent Government, but I would not vote for the construction of a dam, however well it is planned, by a private individual, with the limitations of the uncertainties and incapacity and indisposition that belong to every private enterprise, with nothing but a pocketbook behind it. I would not vote for it if their plan were before us and everything was here.

Mr. PILES. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Idaho yield to the Senator from Washington?

Mr. HEYBURN. In a moment. I have here the report of the War Department on this proposition. I submitted to them February 14 this letter:

Brig. Gen. ALEXANDER MACKENZIE,
Chief of Engineers, War Department.

MY DEAR SIR: Will you kindly advise me whether or not the Benton Water Company has filed any plans or specifications for building a dam and lock at Fivemile Rapids, Snake River, in the State of Washington? They are asking for legislation permitting them to build a dam at this point, and I desire to find out if they have taken any steps in connection with the work they propose to construct.

Yours, very truly,

Signed by myself.

That letter I submitted to the Department. Upon it is indorsed, without reading the formal head, referred to my letter, the following:

Asks if the Benton Water Company has submitted plans for dam over Snake River, for which the company is asking legislation permitting same.

That inquiry, directed to the Chief of Engineers, has the following indorsement:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS,
Washington, February 19, 1908.

1. Respectfully returned to Mr. HEYBURN.

2. So far as the records show, no plans and specifications for the purpose mentioned within have been submitted to this office by the Benton Water Company.

A. MACKENZIE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Engineers, United States Army.

That was of course since the bill was on the Calendar. That is the status of it to-day. If it is not, I have not been able to obtain any further advice. There are no plans or specifications or estimates on file with the War Department unless they have been placed there since my last inquiry, which was quite recent.

Mr. PILES. I should like to ask the Senator if he expects a prudent business man to prepare plans costing him from \$15,000 to \$20,000 and put them on file with the War Department before he has a right to construct his dam? Would not any practical business man say, "I will not prepare any plans or specifications until I know that Congress will give me the right to put a dam in the river." It would be a useless waste of money for him to prepare expensive plans, and an utter waste of time for the Department to examine and approve such plans unless it was assured to both that Congress would pass a law authorizing the execution of the plans.

While I am on my feet, I wish to ask the Senator a question. He speaks of the Government putting a dam at Fivemile Rapids in Snake River. Does the Senator ever hope that the Government, in the next twenty years at least, will think of putting a dam in that river for the purposes of commerce? Does he think there is enough commerce below the bridge at Riparia, on the Snake River, to warrant the Government of the United States in putting a great dam there for the purpose of improving the river in the way the people here propose to improve it? Does not the Senator know that the Snake River is paralleled on both sides by railroads carrying traffic along that section of country down the Snake and Columbia rivers into Puget Sound and into the Oregon country? Does he think for a moment that the Government would expend the large sum of money necessary to be expended to put any dam there at the rapids on Snake River, when there is no commerce to speak of except in high water, and even at the very best stages on that river the commerce is absolutely insignificant, and no Department official would approve the construction of a dam, for the next twenty years at least, for the improvement of that river?

Mr. HEYBURN. It speaks rather poorly for the Senator's scheme that a speculative individual or corporation should undertake this work when he admits that the Government of the United States would not, and he places the Government's reason for not doing it upon the ground that it would not pay. If it would not pay the Government, it would not pay individuals. We will then pass that by. It is not necessary to consider that kind of an argument more than merely to give it its own refutation.

The river is navigable. The country is there. If it is susceptible of the great wealth-producing conditions that are pictured by the Senator, the Government will take hold of it. They spent, I think, \$2,000,000 in the Minidoka dam, twice as high as this dam will be, and they did it because they made 130,000 acres of land there susceptible to irrigation and settlement. The Government said that was a sufficient inducement to place a dam in this same river some hundred miles farther up toward the head in order that the water might be sold to these people.

I am not soliciting the Government to enter into a reclamation scheme at this point and to construct this dam. I will leave that to the wisdom of their engineers and those having charge of it.

But what I object to is the irresponsibility and that which follows irresponsibility behind this kind of an enterprise. I have every confidence that it is possible for a human being to have in our Government, and I have only such confidence in schemes for financial advantage and benefit as they may justify after they have completed their work; none before.

Now, Mr. President, it is a serious question that these parties should be allowed for the next three years to say, "We have an act of Congress authorizing us to take possession of this navigable stream." Suppose we were to come before the Committee on Commerce having charge of the river and harbor bill and say, "We want \$75,000 to carry on the dredging of the Snake River at Fivemile Rapids and between there and Lewiston."

We want to complete this splendid system of jetty dredging, which is done by raking the rocks so that they converge toward the center of the stream and constitute jetties that confine the water and automatically sweep out and keep clean the channel of the river. That is what they are doing on that river and on other rivers. What would Congress say if some one should get up here and say, "Look here, the Snake River has an obstacle. A private enterprise, belonging to private individuals, has under construction, or at least they have three years in which to commence the construction of a dam down there; and we will not give you an appropriation to clean out that river that is owned only in part by the Government of the United States and is owned in part by private individuals."

I was saying when interrupted by the Senator from Washington, that we have expended millions and millions and millions of dollars to improve the Snake River, to make it navigable and useful to the States of Washington and Oregon, but as soon as we reach the Idaho line the best I could get four years ago was \$10,000 to take some rocks out above the city of Lewiston, in the State of Idaho, and when a boat was wrecked for causes that could not be avoided I had great difficulty in getting any consideration for the purpose of reconstructing that boat upon which the men worked while they drilled and blasted the rocks out of the river.

I believe in preserving the waterways of the country for the uses of the people, not only for their uses to-day, but for their uses in all time to come. These waterways stand between them and oppression in freight rates and conditions. When you made the Willamette River navigable in its lower waters you cut the freight rates on the railroad that runs on its border in two. When you make the Snake River perfectly navigable you compel and keep within bounds the raising of railroad rates along its border.

I have asked on one or two occasions since I have been in this body that the Clearwater River be maintained in its integrity, and I intend so long as I am here and so long as I may exert any influence here or elsewhere to prevent that river from being taken possession of for private greed or private gain. If no craft ever floats down these rivers, the very fact that they are navigable is sufficient to hold the railroads that border them in check.

I do not know that any considerable amount of freight has ever passed down the Willamette since it was made possible to navigate it, but I do know that the very existence of the condition of navigation is in itself a controlling element in determining the reasonableness of freight rates.

Mr. ANKENY. I should like to ask the Senator if the Idaho people, who are concerned in this matter, ever made a protest against it?

Mr. HEYBURN. I am one of the Idaho people; my colleague and I are all the Idaho people in this body; and if there is anybody here who has the temerity to stand up and undertake to represent or claim to represent the sentiment and rights of the people of Idaho in opposition to it, we welcome the challenge.

Mr. ANKENY. Does the Senator know of any merchant or respectable man on that river who is objecting to this enterprise? Does the Senator's colleague object to it?

Mr. HEYBURN. I do not know whether my colleague objects to it or not. I leave him to speak for himself. But I know I speak for north Idaho so far as I may, and I care nothing for the mercenary motives of those men who would grasp one of the great assets of that country and strangle it. I care nothing for the pocketbook politician; I care nothing for the pocketbook sentiment or the pocketbook influence that would steal the liberties and the heritage of the people if, forsooth, they might for a few months in the year reap rich rewards for themselves. I am not speaking for that sentiment. I am speak-

ing for the people who have the interest of Idaho at heart and understand it in an intelligent way.

Does the Senator imagine that I would stand up here and oppose the wishes of the people of my State? We furnish the water for this river in Idaho. It rises there. The waters that flow down through the State of Washington and the State of Oregon are furnished by snows from the mountains of our State. It happens that in the wisdom of our fathers the border line between Washington and Idaho was so drawn as to give Idaho a natural seaport, and we propose to maintain it.

Mr. ANKENY. May I ask the Senator from Idaho if he has not a dam on this identical navigable river? He does not say anything about it in his own State. You have a dam up at Twin Falls.

Mr. HEYBURN. The Government has constructed the dam.

Mr. ANKENY. It did not at Twin Falls; it did at Minidoka.

Mr. HEYBURN. That is under the Government, practically.

The Carey Act is as much concerned—

Mr. ANKENY. I know that it is a private concern.

Mr. HEYBURN. I will leave the pocketbook part of this politics to the Senator from Washington, and I will discuss the part here that pertains to the patriotic duties I am here to perform. At Twin Falls, under the Carey Act which Congress passed in its hour of greatest wisdom, we have constructed—I say "we;" I have no interest in it, but the people of Idaho have constructed—a dam at the expense of a million dollars or more, and they have provided through canals with a great extent of water, covering an empire that is to-day the most beautiful land that lays out of doors, a land that five years ago had no inhabitant on it, as I told this body some weeks ago, and that to-day has in that little bit of land irrigated through the means of this dam a population of more than 10,000 people, with one city of 5,000 population, and with, as far as the eye can see, green fields, and orchards, and trees, and homes, and prosperity, and people who went there to stay and who have made homes there. That is the kind of an enterprise that I am always ready to applaud and to assist. But that was done under the direction of permanency, and the Minidoka dam, a few miles above, was constructed by the Government of the United States at a cost of something approaching \$3,000,000. I will hail that kind of work.

Mr. TELLER. I should like to suggest to the Senator from Washington that it is not a navigable stream where that dam was built.

Mr. ANKENY. It is, sir.

Mr. HEYBURN. I was going to suggest that the dam the Senator refers to is constructed on the crest of those beautiful falls that are almost equal to Niagara in height—right on the crest of them.

Mr. TELLER. Yes.

Mr. HEYBURN. And it had nothing to do with navigation whatever.

Mr. TELLER. It could not be made navigable.

Mr. HEYBURN. No; it could not be made navigable. I am talking here a common-sense proposition and one that affects our interests. The Senator suggested that my colleague may differ with me about it. My colleague is here to represent the interests of Idaho from a governmental standpoint and from the standpoint of to-morrow and the next day and the next. I am not ready to consent to a scheme merely because a lot of good fellows are interested in it; and they are good fellows—I know them—they are my friends. I had a letter from one of them, which lies on my desk, reminding me that he assisted by his vote to send me as a member of this body. He is a splendid man. He has interests that would be benefited by the building of this dam. I have other letters here from my personal friends. Captain Gray, one of the best men and one of the best navigators I ever knew, is interested down there in this enterprise and would like to see it go through. God knows I would like to see him have the prosperity that might come to him from it.

But I am not here to consider public improvements from that standpoint, and I have so written them. I am here to consider this matter from a wider or a larger standpoint than that—the standpoint of the good of the State of Idaho now and hereafter; its permanent good.

The Senator from Colorado [Mr. TELLER], who knows that particular part of Idaho perhaps as well as I do, and who has known it as long, knows that the keeping open of the Snake River to the sea means an immense benefit and advantage for Idaho in the future, and that to allow a private enterprise to get in there under any excuse or pretense means a threat always, and a burden and a difficulty to be taken into consideration.

If the Government were by any means to build dams and

locks, as I said, even though it might deter to some extent navigation it might improve it, and I would hail it with pleasure; but to allow a private enterprise to do it, I say, the people of Idaho when they understand it would never forgive their representative who stood here and allowed it to be done without raising his voice and casting his vote against it.

I think I know what I am talking about. This is not a new question. When I went down there I found them all in a merry mood of acquiescence. Captain Gray is a good fellow. He has been here, and he says it will benefit them, and he knows the river; he has navigated it. I said: "Well, let us sit down and talk together about it and see. There is somebody else, Captain Gray, besides you and I interested in this. We had 14,000,000 bushels of wheat raised on the drainage of this stream. The counties of Latah, Nez Perce, and Idaho are interested in this scheme. Let us see whether we want to allow anything of this kind to be done." When we were through our conference there was a wiser and a more conservative sentiment, and when this matter was presented to those people fully I expressed the sentiment at which they finally arrived.

Mr. BORAH. Mr. President, it was not my purpose to make any remarks upon the pending bill, but since I have been indirectly drawn into the discussion I wish to say a word or two.

My colleague [Mr. HEYBURN] and myself are in perfect harmony on the proposition of keeping open Snake River to the sea. That is a matter of supreme importance to the people of our State, and I apprehend there can be no difference of opinion between those representing the State of Idaho under any circumstances upon that proposition. The only matter about which there might possibly be difference is as to the method of doing it. I was not vitally concerned in the bill except from that standpoint alone, and I therefore offered this amendment:

Provided, That said Benton Water Company, its successors or assigns, shall construct, operate, and maintain locks, perpetual and free of charge or toll to navigation and navigators, and shall so use said stream as not in any manner to obstruct, embarrass, or retard navigation.

It occurred to me that, in view of the supervisory power which the Secretary of War has over the rivers or navigable streams, with this added there could be no possible embarrassment of the navigation upon Snake River by reason of this improvement, and I am very much of that opinion still.

In view of the fact that this dam is to be constructed and these locks maintained and kept up, not only under the provisions of the bill, but under the supervisory power of the Secretary of War, I do not see how there can be any possible injury or impairment of the navigation of that stream. If I thought so for one moment, of course I would oppose the bill.

So far as the question of private enterprise improving rivers of the West and reclaiming the arid lands and developing our natural resources is concerned, if we had had to wait upon the Government of the United States in order to accomplish those things we would have nothing in the West to-day. Private enterprise has gone into the mountains, across the rivers, and into the recesses of the mountains, and has developed that country, and so long as it is honest in its purpose and its endeavor, so long as men are willing to put their capital in with a view of making improvements and building up the country, I am perfectly willing they shall have the opportunity to do so, provided they do not destroy the navigability of our streams. For that reason I offered this amendment, and for that reason I shall support the bill.

Mr. ANKENY. Mr. President, there has been a good deal brought in here about the opinion of those people. The Commercial Club of Lewiston, that is presumed to represent the bulk of the people there, says:

The Commercial Club withdraws objections and recommends passage of the bill, provided it is amended to require perpetual maintenance and operation and free lockage.

In addition to that, carrying out the same view, is the letter of the Chief of Engineers of the United States Army, which has been read. He says:

The accompanying bill, H. R. 7618, Sixtieth Congress, first session, to authorize the construction of a dam across Snake River at or near Fivemile Rapids, makes ample provision for the protection of navigation interests, and I know of no objection to its favorable consideration by Congress, so far as those interests are concerned.

That is signed by Brigadier-General Mackenzie, Chief of Engineers.

Mr. HEYBURN. Mr. President, there seems to be an absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. DOLLIVER in the chair). The Secretary will call the roll.

Mr. TELLER. Mr. President—

Mr. HEYBURN. If the Senator from Colorado desires to speak, I will withdraw the suggestion.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Secretary will call the roll.

The Secretary called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Ankeny	Clay	Foster	Overman
Bankhead	Crane	Gallinger	Perkins
Borah	Culberson	Gary	Piles
Bourne	Cullom	Heyburn	Richardson
Brandegee	Curtis	Hopkins	Scott
Briggs	Depew	Lodge	Simmons
Brown	Dixon	Long	Stephenson
Burkett	Dolliver	McCumber	Sutherland
Burnham	du Pont	McEnery	Taliaferro
Carter	Elkins	Nelson	Teller
Clapp	Flint	Nixon	

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Forty-three Senators have answered to their names. There is not a quorum present.

Mr. CARTER. I move that the Senate adjourn.

The motion was agreed to, and (at 3 o'clock and 42 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until to-morrow, Tuesday, March 31, 1908, at 12 o'clock m.

NOMINATIONS.

Executive nominations received by the Senate March 30, 1908.

PROMOTIONS IN THE NAVY.

Lieut. Arthur G. Kavanagh to be a lieutenant-commander in the Navy from the 8th day of November, 1907, vice Lieut. Commander Guy W. Brown, promoted.

Lieut. Charles S. Bookwalter to be a lieutenant-commander in the Navy from the 6th day of December, 1907, vice Lieut. Commander Marbury Johnston, promoted.

Boatswain Edward J. Damon to be a chief boatswain in the Navy from the 11th day of March, 1908, upon the completion of six years' service in present grade.

Second Lieut. Joseph A. Rossell to be a first lieutenant in the Marine Corps from the 14th day of February, 1908, vice First Lieut. Albert Hamilton, resigned, to correct the date of his promotion as confirmed on March 21, 1908.

WITHDRAWAL.

Executive nomination withdrawn from the Senate Monday, March 30, 1908.

John W. Jackson to be postmaster at Columbia, in the State of Tennessee.

CONFIRMATIONS.

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate March 30, 1908.

MARSHAL.

James M. Shoup, of Alaska, to be United States marshal for the first division of the district of Alaska.

RECEIVER OF PUBLIC MONEYS.

Frank M. Foote, of Wyoming, to be receiver of public moneys at Evanston, Wyo.

SURVEYOR OF CUSTOMS.

Joshua L. Chamberlain, of Maine, to be surveyor of customs in the district of Portland and Falmouth, in the State of Maine.

APPOINTMENTS IN MARINE-HOSPITAL SERVICE.

Lasher Hart, of New York, to be assistant surgeon in the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service of the United States.

Charles E. Wood, of New York, to be assistant surgeon in the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service of the United States.

PROMOTIONS IN THE ARMY.

Quartermaster's Department.

Maj. Isaac W. Littell, quartermaster, to be deputy quartermaster-general, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, from March 19, 1908.

Capt. B. Frank Cheatham, quartermaster, to be quartermaster, with the rank of major, from March 17, 1908.

Capt. George G. Bailey, quartermaster, to be quartermaster, with the rank of major, from March 19, 1908.

Ordnance Department.

Lieut. Col. Frank Baker, Ordnance Department, to be colonel from March 17, 1908.

Maj. Beverly W. Dunn, Ordnance Department, to be lieutenant-colonel from March 17, 1908.

Capt. Thales L. Ames, Ordnance Department, to be major from March 17, 1908.

Field Artillery.

First Lieut. Clarence N. Jones, Third Field Artillery, to be captain from February 25, 1908.

Second Lieut. Henry L. Harris, jr., Sixth Field Artillery, to be first lieutenant from February 25, 1908.

Second Lieut. Edwin E. Pritchett, First Field Artillery, to be first lieutenant from March 5, 1908.

Second Lieut. Roy B. Staver, Fifth Field Artillery, to be first lieutenant from March 17, 1908.

Coast Artillery Corps.

First Lieut. Theodore H. Koch, Coast Artillery Corps, to be captain from March 11, 1908.

Second Lieut. Clarence E. Seybt, Coast Artillery Corps, to be first lieutenant from January 1, 1908.

Second Lieut. Thomas F. McNeill, Coast Artillery Corps, to be first lieutenant from January 1, 1908.

Second Lieut. George M. Peek, Coast Artillery Corps, to be first lieutenant from January 3, 1908.

Second Lieut. Perry M. Gallup, Coast Artillery Corps, to be first lieutenant from January 20, 1908.

Second Lieut. William P. Wilson, Coast Artillery Corps, to be first lieutenant from January 21, 1908.

Second Lieut. Charles L. Williams, Coast Artillery Corps, to be first lieutenant from January 23, 1908.

Second Lieut. Alexander J. Stuart, Coast Artillery Corps, to be first lieutenant from March 11, 1908.

Infantry.

Maj. Colville P. Terrett, Eighth Infantry, to be lieutenant-colonel from March 14, 1908.

Capt. William M. Wright, Second Infantry, to be major from March 14, 1908.

Capt. André W. Brewster, Twenty-fifth Infantry, to be major from March 15, 1908.

First Lieut. Howard C. Price, Fifth Infantry, to be captain from March 14, 1908.

First Lieut. Eldred D. Warfield, Thirtieth Infantry, to be captain from March 14, 1908.

First Lieut. Walter B. McCaskey, Twenty-first Infantry, to be captain from March 14, 1908.

First Lieut. Frank R. Lang, Fifteenth Infantry, to be captain from March 14, 1908.

First Lieut. Oliver H. Dockery, jr., Third Infantry, to be captain from March 15, 1908.

First Lieut. John R. Thomas, jr., Seventeenth Infantry, to be captain from March 16, 1908.

First Lieut. Milton A. Elliott, jr., Thirteenth Infantry, to be captain from March 18, 1908.

POSTMASTERS.

CONNECTICUT.

George P. Edwards to be postmaster at Collinsville, Hartford County, Conn.

George W. Randall to be postmaster at Rockville, Tolland County, Conn.

Charles T. Welch to be postmaster at Windsor, Hartford County, Conn.

MAINE.

George A. Herrick to be postmaster at Madison, Somerset County, Me.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Orick H. Kelley to be postmaster at North Plymouth, Plymouth County, Mass.

Oliver P. Kendrick to be postmaster at West Brookfield, Worcester County, Mass.

Frank E. Nichols to be postmaster at Warren, Worcester County, Mass.

Edwin Smith to be postmaster at Mittineague, Hampden County, Mass.

Willis A. Taft to be postmaster at Oxford, Worcester County, Mass.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, March 30, 1908.

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. HENRY N. COUDEN, D. D.

The Journal of the proceedings of Saturday was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. CROCKETT, its reading clerk, announced that the Senate had passed joint resolution and bills of the following titles, in which the concurrence of the House of Representatives was requested:

S. R. 71. Joint resolution to provide for the removal of obstructions from the main ship channel, Key West Harbor, Florida;

S. 6257. An act authorizing the Secretary of War to expend \$300,000 in protecting the banks of the Mississippi River at New Orleans, La.;

S. 4831. An act for the relief of Pembroke B. Banton; and
S. 3023. An act to amend the national banking laws.

AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. SCOTT. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill H. R. 19158, the agricultural appropriation bill.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, with Mr. FOSTER of Vermont in the chair.

The CHAIRMAN. The House is now in Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the agricultural appropriation bill, and the Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

General expenses, Forest Service: To enable the Secretary of Agriculture to experiment and to make and continue investigations and report on forestry, national forests, forest fires, and lumbering, but no part of this appropriation shall be used for any experiment or test made outside the jurisdiction of the United States; to advise and assist the owners of woodlands and lands within and adjacent to the national forests in the proper care of the same, to investigate and test American timber and timber trees, and their uses, and methods for the preservative treatment of timber; to seek, through investigations and the planting of native and foreign species, suitable trees for the treeless regions; to erect necessary buildings: *Provided*, That the cost of any building erected shall not exceed \$500; to pay all expenses necessary to protect, administer, improve, and extend the national forests, but no such extension shall be made except by the purchase of land or rights therein found to be necessary for such protection, administration, or improvement; and hereafter officials of the Forest Service designated by the Secretary of Agriculture shall, in all ways that are practicable, aid in the enforcement of the laws of the States or Territories with regard to stock, for the prevention and extinguishment of forest fires, and for the protection of fish and game, and with respect to national forests, shall aid the other Federal Bureaus and Departments in the performance of the duties imposed on them by law; to ascertain the natural conditions upon and utilize the national forests, and hereafter the Secretary of Agriculture may from time to time divide and designate all lands heretofore or hereafter reserved for national forests under the provisions of section 24 of the act of March 3, 1891, entitled "An act to repeal timber-culture laws, and for other purposes," after such lands have been so reserved, as he may deem best for administrative purposes; and hereafter the Secretary of Agriculture may, in his discretion, permit timber and other forest products cut or removed from the national forests, except the Black Hills National Forest, in South Dakota, to be exported from the State, Territory, or the districts of Alaska and Porto Rico in which said forests are respectively situated: *Provided*, That the exportation of dead and insect-infested timber only from said Black Hills National Forest shall be allowed until such time as the Forester shall certify that the ravages of the destructive insects in said forest are practically checked; and hereafter permits for power plants within national forests may be made irrevocable, except for breach of condition, for such term, not exceeding fifty years, as the Secretary of Agriculture may by regulation prescribe, and land covered by such permits issued in pursuance of an application filed before entry, location, or application, subsequently approved under the act of June 11, 1906, shall in perpetuity remain subject to such permit and renewals thereof; and hereafter the Secretary of Agriculture, in his discretion, may, in behalf of the United States, accept lands for forest purposes, and, for the purpose of consolidating the national forests, may accept lands in exchange for lands or stumps from the national forests of substantially equal value; and hereafter all moneys received as contributions toward cooperative work in forest investigations or administration and in the protection and improvement of the national forests shall be covered into the Treasury and shall constitute a special fund, which is hereby appropriated and made available until expended as the Secretary of Agriculture may direct, for the payment of the expense of said investigations, administration, protection, and improvement by the Forest Service and for refunds of amounts heretofore or hereafter received in excess of the amounts found actually due; to transport and care for fish and game supplied to stock the national forests or the waters therein; to employ fiscal and other agents, clerks, assistants, and other labor required in practical forestry and in the administration of national forests, in the District of Columbia or elsewhere; and hereafter advances of money under any appropriation for the Forest Service may be made to the Forest Service and by authority of the Secretary of Agriculture to chiefs of field parties for fighting forest fires, and improving forests in emergency cases, who shall give bond under such rules and regulations and in such sum as the Secretary of Agriculture may direct, and accounts arising under such advances shall be rendered through and by the Department of Agriculture to the Treasury Department; to collate, digest, report, illustrate, and print the results of experiments and investigations made by the Forest Service; to purchase law books to an amount not exceeding \$500, necessary supplies, apparatus, and office fixtures, and technical books and technical journals for officers of the Forest Service stationed outside of Washington; to pay freight, express, telephone, and telegraph charges; for electric light and power, fuel, gas, ice, washing towels, and official traveling and other necessary expenses; and for rent in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, \$3,151,900.

Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Chairman, I reserve a point of order on this paragraph.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair would suggest to the gentleman from Wyoming that it might expedite matters if he would designate the language to which the point of order applies.

Mr. MONDELL. For the present, Mr. Chairman, I reserve a point of order against the paragraph as a whole. I do that for the purpose of interrogating the chairman of the committee in regard to particular portions of the paragraph in relation to which I desire information.